

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XV., NO. 4374.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1899

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You Can Secure A Copy Of The
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You Will Wear No Other,
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EQUAL TO ANY \$3.50 OR \$4.00 SHOE

GREEN & GOULD Sole Agents.
6 & 8 Congress Street.
It is worth seeing our miniature and complete working shoe factory. The finest machinery built.
We do all kinds of repairing at short notice.

THE CHILL WINDS OF DECEMBER DO NOT BLOW
—AND—

Your Horse Needs a Nice Warm Blanket to
Keep out The Wintry Blasts.

ONE OF THE LARGEST LINE OF STABLE AND STREET BLANKETS IN
THE STATE, AT,

JOHN S. TILTON'S,
18 Congress Street.

ALL WHO ARE
In a position to know acknowledge the excellence of our work, and our prices are right.

LAWRENCE,
FINE TAILORING,
9 CONGRESS ST

Great January Sale at Moorcroft's

CALL AND SEE THE PRICES. THESE ARE A FEW LEADERS:
Regular \$3.50 LADIES BOOT For \$3.00
Regular \$3.00 " " 2.75
Regular \$2.50 " " 2.00
Reduction in Children's Shoes, Robbers and Gaiters.
REMEMBER THIS SALE IS ONLY FOR ONE MONTH.
12 MARKET SQUARE.

PORTSMOUTH PEOPLE HAVE LEARNED THE FACT THAT
THE WINCHESTER
Is America's Greatest Heater For Water And Steam
The Most Prominent People Get Them.

Plumbing, Piping, Tin-Roofing, In Fact All In The Plumbing Line Done By
J. M. SMITH, High St.

SUPREME COURT.

January Session Began on Tuesday in Exeter.

The January term of the supreme court opened at the Rockingham county court house at ten o'clock on Tuesday, Judge William M. Chase presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. William Woods of the Methodist church, Exeter, and the docket was called.

Sheriff John Pender of Portsmouth was present, and the following attorneys: Calvin Page, John H. Bartlett, Daniel W. Gowing, S. P. Emery, E. L. Guphill, F. H. Simes, John W. Kelley and William E. Marvin, Portsmouth; E. G. Eastman, H. A. Shute and J. B. Warren, Towle, Exeter; G. K. and J. B. Bartlett, Derry; W. H. Drury, Manchester; Louis G. Hoyt, Kingston; John Hatch, Greenland; F. F. Fernald, Dover; C. H. Smith and Aaron H. Melhows, Newmarket; Mr. Lamprey, Hampton; Mr. Bartlett, Raymond; S. C. Eastman, Concord, and J. J. Scammon, Stratham.

The cases on Tuesday were two uncontested suits for divorce, viz: Josephine Wentworth vs. Edgar N. Wentworth, parties being from East Kingston, and Jessie M. Brown vs. Charles H. Brown of Fremont. Cases probably before the court for today, Wednesday, are A. O. Alexander vs. Mrs. F. N. Judson, a case of account; Levi W. Taylor, administrator of James F. Stevens, vs. George A. Pettet, and Horace S. Bartlett vs. John F. Felch for lawyer's fees.

It is what Clerk C. H. Knight calls "a barren docket," several leading attorneys being absent at the legislature or elsewhere, and the majority preferring to have cases heard at the April term.

A valuable suggestion by Judge Chase, which will no doubt meet the views of the bar, is that lawyers shall come together, say March 13th, to make up, with the judge, a trial list for both jury and other court cases. It looks now as though the present term will be closed by Saturday.

WHAT DID SHAKESPEARE MEAN?

Shakespeare never wrote truer words than, "Life of our pleasant vices doth make whips to scourge us." This can only mean that to our misuse of the pleasures of life we owe most of the ills of poor health. Doubtless the words apply to men, who, through ignorance, folly and indiscretion, have used up their strength, energy and vitality, and left themselves almost wrecks of manhood. Their condition would indeed be pitiable were it not for the fact that a scientific physician, a specialist in the cure of this class of diseases of men, has come to their relief and made it easily possible for weak and vigorless men to regain their lost vitality and vigor. We refer to Dr. Greene of 34 Temple Pl., Boston, Mass., discoverer of the world famous Dr. Greene's Nervura, as well as other marvelous, strengthening, vitalizing and invigorating remedies, who, notwithstanding his enormous practice and excessive demand upon his time, offers to consult with any sufferer from nervous and physical debility absolutely free and advise and counsel him in regard to his case without charge. This is an opportunity for weak, enervated and exhausted men, of which immediate advantage should be taken. If you cannot call, write to Dr. Greene about your case. Your disease is certainly curable under his wonderful strengthening, vitalizing and invigorating remedies, and you can be cured at home. At least write for his advice and counsel.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

About forty five employees at the yard are on the sick list.

Thirty employees of the construction department were off duty on Tuesday. Foreman Laborer Charles H. Bartlett was able to be about the yard on Tuesday.

The annual supply of ice, fifteen hundred tons, has been harvested and housed.

Civil Engineer Gregory and his force have a busy season's work laid out for the coming spring.

One of the trophy guns shipped to this yard was taken from the Maria Teresa and Viscaya, respectively. They are expected at the yard today.

The Piscataqua towed the Potomac to the Constitution dock on Tuesday morning and then tied up herself next to the Alliance, which leaves all the upper wharves vacant for other ships.

TEA TABLE TALK.

The Nashua Telegraph heads an editorial "Liquor In The Legislature." Can this be an insinuation?

Some scientist has discovered to his own satisfaction that the Garden of Eden was located in Africa. What a snub to Boston!

Who put Egan up to calling General Miles a liar? Somebody did, evidently. If it resolves itself into a "scrap" between Alger and Egan on the one side and Miles and Roosevelt on the other, I shall bet house and lands on the latter pair. 'Twould be a walk-over, if the fight were square.

I went up to Boston yesterday afternoon and attended an important meeting of Boston newspaper writers at the Tavern. Incidentally we sat down to a very toothsome supper. I enjoyed the affair as a guest. There were present "Chatterer" of the Herald, "Bud Brier" of the Globe, Mr. "Talk-of-the-Day" of the Journal, "Observer" of the Post, "Idler" and "Doctor Pangloss" of the Traveler, "Looker-On" of the Record, "Town Crier" of the Courier and "Listener" of the Transcript. The topic was how to write a column so as to suit everybody. So serious was the question deemed that the discussion lasted more than five hours. Various were the views expressed.

"Observer" said that some people would kick at the contents of the papers even if the "copy" was made up by an angel who combined all the brilliant and brainy talents of Charles Dana, Horace Greeley, "Gene Field" and Bill Nye. "Yes," spoke up "Idler," "and yet if the papers didn't come out chuck full of something seven days in the week, these folks would howl till the windows rattled. You either don't give 'em enough or it's the wrong kind." They asked me if there were the same conditions up in New Hampshire. I thought so, though in a lesser degree because there aren't so many inhabitants in the Granite State as in Massachusetts.

"Bud Brier" suggested, "Let's swap places with these people for a month. I'm curious to see what kind of stuff they'd be able to grind out." "Twould be fearfully and wonderfully made, you bet," said "Looker-On." "Town Crier" proposed that each fellow devote his column to sermons two days in the week, woman's rights one day, selections from old almanacs (for those old fogies who dread anything fresh and new) another day, and write about cock fights, society scandals and cookery on the other days. This, he said, would be reaching all classes.

Finally, when everybody was becoming hungry, "Doctor Pangloss" arose and said (though much more emphatically than I dare write it here) "I always run my column just as I please, trying, of course, to make it readable. I ignore the wailers who want to have something about foreign missionary work when you happen to write of mopping out Havana. If they don't like it, they are quite at liberty to read the advertisements or any old thing instead." This settled it. It was voted unanimously that each man conduct his own department to the best of his ability and judgment and let the kickers kick. Then a bottle of coca juice was tapped.

A newspaper correspondent writes from Porto Rico that the women of the island "make a beautiful picture upon the roads. Imagine an intensely blue sky above, with below rich green vegetables and startling dashes of scarlet, crimson, vermillion, orange and white from the flowers which seem to bloom the year through, setting off the bright hues of the costumes. It combines the picturesque side of New Orleans life, of Florida scenery, of the Maine lake country and of the New Hampshire hills."

POLICE NEWS.

Only one lodger and one drunk were booked at the station last night.

The drunk was a soldier from Battery M, who was allowed to go this morning by the marshal.

Everything was very quiet in police circles last night.

There was no police court this morning.

KITTERY.

Thomas E. Wilson was reported this morning as being quite seriously ill at his home on Government. Being exposed to all kinds of weather on the ferry front, and late hours, he has completely worn himself out, but continued his work just as long as possible. His friends hope for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. John S. Hilton of Portsmouth was a visitor in town yesterday.

Mrs. Annie Wilson was reported quite seriously ill last evening.

Regular meeting of Whipple lodge, No. 93, I. O. G. T., this evening.

Next Friday the 20th, the teachers convention will be held in Eliot.

Every day adds to the sick list in this town.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Mrs. William Philbrick will be held on Thursday afternoon.

At the regular convention of Constitution lodge, No. 88, Knights of Pythias last evening, there was an installation of the officers-elect, and the third rank was worked on one candidate. Deputy Grand Concllor Fred W. Cross, assisted by P. G. R., C. R. Wasgatt as Grand Prelate, P. G. R., George B. Gibson as G. M. at A, and P. C., J. W. Green as G. N. C., installed the following officers:

P. C.—Wm. T. Burrows;
C. C.—Alvah Frost;
V. C.—Herbert Elkins;
Prelate—Joseph Heeney;
M of F.—C. R. Wasgatt;
M of A.—Walter Jackson;
I. G. Ernest Jackson;
O. G.—Benjamin F. Bunker.

On account of illness the K. R. S. M. of E. and M. of W. were not installed.

Bert Peavey, one of our well known tenorial artists, has placed a graphophone in his barber shop.

The young man who recently started into business on Government street, in the store formerly occupied by Charles Adams, is meeting with good success.

J. S. Small, a Boston commercial salesman, was in town yesterday on business.

Postmaster James O. Trefethen is confined to his home on Newmarket street by illness.

Mrs. James Berry is quite ill at her home at the Lower Forefield.

Ernest Parker returned home yesterday from Baltimore on the steamer Charles F. Mayer. Ernest shipped on the Mayer a short time ago, but will not go out in that steamer this trip, having resigned his position as assistant to the steward. He was well liked by the members of the crew.

Lizzie Call and Grace Fernald, two popular High school girls, are restricted to their homes at the Point by illness.

Archibald Melndor of Boston registered at the Piscataqua house yesterday. Harrison J. Philbrick, one of our most popular townspeople, is confined to his home by illness.

On account of the large amount of sickness the attendance at the High school the past two weeks has been quite small. A large number of the pupils are ill with the gripple, and the other schools are affected in the same manner. Over two hundred cases of sickness has been reported in town.

William Grogan who is confined to his home on the Rogers road with ill-

What Can Be Cured

Should not be endured. "I feel that the public ought to know what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I had Dyspepsia for years, but since taking this medicine I am cured and am now strong and healthy." Mrs. D. O. WHELAN, Andover, Mass.

Scrofula. I had scrofula in its worst form and suffered terribly. After taking six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was well. At another time when feeling run down I began taking Hood's again and soon felt better." Mrs. MARY E. LYONS, Randolph, Mass.

No Appetite. "I had no appetite, was dizzy, had sick headache, cold hands and feet. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon felt very much better. I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. MARY SWENSON, 21 Killington Avenue, Rutland, Vt.

After the Grip. "My whole family began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla last spring, after having the grip, and it benefited us all. My husband has taken it for Catarrh, and it has helped him more than any other medicine." Mrs. M. D. BOYCE, Contocook, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
By its purifying, vitalizing, enriching effect upon the blood, toning, invigorating and building-up effect upon every organ of the body, cures—effectually

Cures
all these troubles and symptoms. It is the best medicine money can buy.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ness was reported as being about the same today.

Mrs. Goodwin and her daughter, Miss Beatrice, are confined to their home by illness.

Miss Bertha Caine of Portsmouth is caring for Mrs. James Berry at the Lower Village.

The skating at Clarkson's grove is the finest of the year. The recent rains flooded the pond and put it in excellent shape. One of the largest crowds of the season will be present this evening to enjoy it. Mr. Driscoll who conducts the lunch and waiting room there is meeting with good success. Supt. Meloon has made every arrangement for the convenience of the public, and the pond is greatly appreciated.

RYE.

RYE, Jan. 17th
Members of the East Rockingham Pomona Grange to the number of 65 representing Brentwood, Exeter, Newfields, Stratham, Kingston, Newington, Portsmouth, Greenland and Hampton met by invitation of the Rye Grange at the Town hall on Monday morning, 15th inst. At a meeting held at 10 a.m., 14 members of the Rye Grange took the 5th degree and became members of the Pomona Grange. At the conclusion of the morning meeting, a banquet was served which the newly installed master of the Pomona said publicly was far ahead of anything heretofore served on similar occasions. The ladies in charge of this part of the days doings were: Mrs. E. B. Philbrick, Mrs. C. S. Whidden, Mrs. C. A. Walker, Mrs. John O. Drake, and Mrs. D. J. Parsons and of course they had the assistance and co-operation of all the other lady members of the Rye Grange. At the conclusion of the banquet, occurred the public installation of the officers, which was witnessed by many interested spectators besides the members of the order. It was conducted by Hon. N. J. Batchelder, master of the State Grange, assisted by Mr. George R. Drake of Manchester, Pomona Deputy. The following is a list of the officers installed:

Master—Arthur W. Dudley of Brentwood;

Overseer—Irving H. Lamprey, of No. Hampton;

Lecturer—Mrs. Ellen H. Neal, of Newfields;

Steward—Walter G. Neely, of Exeter;

Asst Steward—Charles Rowe of Exeter.

Chaplain—Laura A. Neal, Newfields.

Treasurer—Charles S. Stevens, Kingston.

Secretary—Charles Flanders, Brentwood.

State Keeper—Charles E. Smith, Newfields.

Pomona—Mary W. Whidden, Rye.

Flora—Ruth Waldron, Brentwood.

Ceres—Abbie K. Shapley, Rye.

Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Sarah A. Neal, Newfields.

CLUB NOTES.

The Athletic club is to have a new piano this week.

A number of members of the Warner Whist club are ill with the gripple.

A meeting of the directors of the Cycle club is called for this evening.

The first full rehearsal of the Cycle club minstrel show with men, ballad, singers and choruses, will be held next Saturday evening.

Letters received here from ex-President Mudgett of the Cycle club states that he is very pleasantly situated in Westfield, but misses the boys very much.

In the P. A. C. pool tournament on Tuesday evening, Kirkpatrick defeated Conner 100 to 81, Parker defeated Garnett 100 to 88, and Vennard defeated McDonough 100 to 94.

The entries for the P. A. C. whist tournament have closed with the following teams entered: Seaton and Connor, Jones and Entwistle, Smith and Menard, Cotton and Sides, Steiner and Martin, McCarthy and Gray, Gooden and Heaney, Parker and McDonough, Howard and Moynahan, Tibbets and Martin. A meeting of the players is called for this evening at nine o'clock to adopt rules to govern the tournament.

Horsemen are longing for more snow so that the speedway may be in good condition again.

SOUTH ELIOT.

SOUTH ELIOT, Jan. 17th.
Woodbury Bowden, who is employed in South Boston, passed Sunday in town, with his family.

Mrs. Mary L. Spinney of Jamaica Plain, passed Sunday in town with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Spinney.

Alber Wetherbee and wife of Portsmouth passed Thursday of last week in town with relatives.

Henry Kenniston and wife were in town last Sunday, visiting relatives.

The many friends of John Nelson, will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from his recent attack of the gripple. Mr. Nelson is in his eighty-second year.

Mr. and Mrs. George Nelson are critically ill at their home, which will be learned with great regret by their large circle of friends.

Misses Berenice Dixon and Anna Remick of Portsmouth, were the guests of their parents in town on Sunday.

Daniel P. Spinney is slightly indisposed and confined to the house, and his friends are hopeful that he may recover soon.

The physicians are very busy these days; a gripple being very prevalent in the territory which these doctors cover. Pneumonia is also having quite a run this winter.

ELIOT.

ELIOT, Jan. 17th
On Jan. 4th, in Eliot, occurred the funeral services of Mrs. William H. Tucker. A large number of friends and relatives were present. Mrs. Tucker had been troubled for two years with heart disease but had always been able to be really as good as the home. Mr. Tucker himself was away most of the time work days, working at the navy yard or elsewhere providing for the support of the home. In his absence the wife has assumed the care of the place. As usual the husband returned the preceding Saturday evening and found everything in its usual order, all things being ready for Sunday's rest. He was eating, supper, when a sudden attack of heart trouble seized his wife, and she became immediately unconscious and early Monday morning life departed. Mrs. Tucker had been constant from the beginning of her married life in caring for the home and active in work. She has brought up a large family of children, most of whom have grown to manhood and womanhood. She was not one who complained of her sickness, nor one who put her troubles on others. Her presence will be greatly missed in the family, which has the sympathy of the friends and relatives.

The funeral services of Miss Lillian Libby were held at the late residence in Eliot, on Jan. 5th. She was 63 years of age. About a month before her death she went to Farmington, N. H. to spend the winter with her grand niece, as has been her custom for the past few years. After her death she was brought by the nearest relative back to the old home for funeral services and the remains were buried in the family lot which is near the home. In her early days Miss Libby was a tailor, and many remember with gratitude the clothing which she made for them. It was made with care. Her life was quiet and unassuming, and her friends speak of her disposition and excellent moral qualities.

Representative M. M. Collis of Ward two gave notice on Tuesday of a bill to amend the charter of the Portsmouth water works.

The amendment is to permit the water commissioners to extend the system to the adjacent towns, and is primarily intended to allow the extension of pipes to Newmarket for the benefit of the government reservation there at Fort Constitution.

Representative Gaudin of Ward two gave notice to the house at Concord on Tuesday of a bill altering the city of Portsmouth to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$5000 for the celebration of the semi-centenary of its incorporation as a city.

Representative Freeman of Ward one introduced a bill in the legislature today to amend the charter of the city of Portsmouth, so as to give another alderman and two more men. This will give that city representation with what

PORTSMOUTH AT THE LEGISLATURE.

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THE MAPLE.
That was a day of delight and wonder,
While lying the shade of the maple
tree under—
He felt the soft breeze at its frolic-
some play;
He smelled the sweet odor of newly
mown hay,
Of wilding blossoms in meadow and
wood,
And flowers in the garden that order-
ly stood;
He drank of the milk foaming fresh
from the cow,
He ate the ripe apple just pulled from
the bough;
And lifted his hand to where hung in
his reach,
All laden with honey, the ruddy,
chubby peach;
Beside him the blackberries juicy and
fresh;
Before him the melon with odorous
flesh;
There he had all for his use or his
vision,
All that the wishes of mortal could
desire—
There where he lay in a country ely-
sian,
Happily, dreamily
Under the trees.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Franklin had
got tired of life in the country.
Of course, wild roses, strawberries
and linnets before dawn were very
enchanting—but they had their balanc-
ing disadvantages. The gothic roof
looked under its braided greenery of
vitis and honeysuckle; the
kitchen stood an inch deep in water
whenever there was a trifle heavier
rain than usual, and the half-mile walk
from the depot, however enchanting in
its drowsy time, gave Mr. Franklin a
jumping neuralgia when traversed in
a drizzly equinoctial. The butcher for-
got to call, just when his wares were
needed most, the next-door-neighbor
charged a little more than city prices
for his milk, eggs and butter, and the
cook and chambermaid left at the
end of the first month.
"Gorra a bit will a decent girl be af-
ter stayin' in a haythen place like
this, where there's not a church spire
to be seen, and the frogs look at yer
like Christians through the basement
windows," said they.
So that life in the rural districts was
not altogether without trials to Mrs.
Laurence Franklin; and about the
time that New York houses break out
into a harmless erysipelas of bills,
having the legends, "To Let," and
"For Sale," she said to her husband:
"Don't you think, dear, it would be
well enough for us to return to the
city?"

"Yes, I do," said Mr. Franklin.
Miss Julia Lesardi, Mrs. Franklin's
pretty eighteen-year-old sister, clapped
her hands.
"Good! good!" cried she. "Now, I
shall have some sort of chance at
morning concerts and the opera
again!"

And house-hunting commenced in
good earnest.
But it dragged after the first edge of
enthusiasm enterprise was worn off.
None of the houses suited exactly. Mrs.
Franklin declared it was of no use
wearing out one's shoe-leather and
temper looking for what couldn't be
found. Mr. Franklin said it was a
pity they hadn't found that out before.
Mrs. Franklin said that, as far as she
was concerned, she would just as soon
stay where they were. Mr. Franklin
retorted that anything was better than
an indolent woman. Mrs. Franklin
burst into tears. Mr. Franklin went
out of the room, hanging the door be-
hind him. Miss Lesardi declared that
all men were brutes, and that she for
one never intended to be married.

"I don't care," sobbed Mrs. Frank-
lyn. "It was all Laurence's fault, tak-
ing this horrid, damp hole."
"Oh, Bee, how can you say so?" said
Miss Lesardi (Mrs. Laurence Frank-
lyn's baptismal appellation was Beat-
rix). "You were as wild after it as he
was."

"And," added Bee, ignoring this in-
terruption, "if we have to live on the
grass under an umbrella, I shall make
no further efforts."
Mr. Franklin said the same thing,
and Miss Lesardi was just making up
her mind to another season of frogs,
damp kitchen and fresh eggs at eight
cents a piece, when Bee came exulting-
ly back from the city one evening.

"Oh, Julia," cried she, "I've seen the
sweetest little gem of a house!"
"Been house-hunting, eh?" said Miss
Lesardi, who had got tea ready—(the
thirteenth "help" had gone off in a
huff that morning, avowing that life
in any tenement which did not boast
a range with elevated ovens, was not
worthy of the name).

"Well—no, not exactly house-hunt-
ing, you know. I wouldn't do that af-
ter Laurence's shameful behavior! But I
saw the bill, and I went in. Double
parlors, and frescoed dining-room in
the rear! Hot and cold water, gas,
range, baths, everything in short, and
the hall floor, laid in those delightful
mosaic patterns of tessellated marble!
The neighborhood delightful, the park
handy—"

tween husbands and wives," said Julia
Lesardi. "But of course I'll keep
your secret!"
Mrs. Franklin had retired to bed
when her husband came home. Miss
Lesardi, however, was up to pour his
tea.

"Well, Julia," said Mr. Franklin,
triumphantly, "I've found the very
house we want."
Julia looked up with almost a scared
expression in her face.
"You haven't taken it, Laurence?"
"No; but I shall to-morrow."
"I wouldn't do anything without
consulting Bee," pleaded Julia.

"I shall give her a pleasant sur-
prise," said Mr. Franklin, buttering a
muffin. "Remember, Ju, this is be-
tween you and me."
"Oh, of course," said Julia, begin-
ning to feel a little embarrassed by the
amount of confidence reposed in her.
Early next morning Mr. Franklin
went to New York. Bee followed in
the next train; while Miss Lesardi
breathlessly awaited the crisis.

"We shall have to live in two
houses, as sure as the world," said she
to herself. What idiots these young
people are!"
Mrs. Franklin returned rather ear-
lier than her sister had expected her,
with a bright, flushed face.
"Well!" said Julia, breathlessly.
"I've agreed to pay two thousand a
year for it," said Mrs. Franklin.

"Two thousand!" echoed Miss Les-
ardi. "I thought it was only eighteen
hundred!"
"Well, so it was, but there's an-
other party, it seems, very anxious to
secure the house, and—"

"Oh, nonsense!" exclaimed Julia.
"That's only the professional land-
lady's ruse."
"Oh, but it's true," persisted Bee,
"for I saw his hat on the sideboard,
and I caught a glimpse of his legs
walking about in the upper story to
see if the paint was in good order on
the second floor. So I said I'd give her
two thousand."

"And suppose the other party—who,
I dare say, was the plumber or gas-
fitter, or perhaps the carpenter, come
to see about repairs—should offer
twenty-five hundred?"
"He won't," said Bee, confidently.
"The house isn't worth that."
"But I really think, Bee darling, that
you'd better speak to Laurence."

"So I will," said Bee; "this evening.
He will see that his wife is something
more than a dead letter in the family."
But I want you to go and see the
house this afternoon, Julia."
"This afternoon!" cried Miss Lesar-
di. "We've no time."

"Yes, we have," said Beatrice, "just
exactly time enough, if we hurry down
to the cars, and return in the last
train. Quick! Get your bonnet on and
don't wait to arrange your frizzes."
And Julia Lesardi made haste ac-
cordingly.

The level rays of the soft April sun-
set were shining into the pretty little
double drawing-room of the house on
Millard square, as Bee led her sister
exultantly into it.
"Just look at those marble mantles,"
said she, "and the pattern of the cor-
nices. And the pier-glasses and the
gas-fixtures go with the house, and—"

"Oh, I beg your pardon, ma'am, I'm
sure," said a falcon-nosed, elderly
lady, who advanced bearing with her a
smell of dyed bombazine. "I'm sorry
to disappoint you but—"
Beatrice Franklin looked aghast.
"You have not let the house?"
"Yes, ma'am, I have. A poor loan
widow like me has her own interests
to look to; and the gentleman offered
twenty-five hundred a year, if I'd sign
the papers at once, which," with a re-
flective look at her pocket-handker-
chief, "I did."

"I told you so," said Julia, sotto
voce.
Mrs. Franklin rose in great indigna-
tion, her voice rising accordingly.
"I really think," said she, "I should
be justified in placing this matter in
the hands of the lawyers, and—"
"Why, Bee, my darling!"
"Laurence!"

The folding-doors slid back and
Mrs. Franklin found herself vis-a-vis
with her husband.
"Here's the gent himself," said the
ancient female who smelled as if she
had stepped out a dye-tub. "Which he
can explain!"
"You never have taken this house,
Laurence!" almost shrieked Mrs.
Franklin.

"Yes, I have my dear."
"But I offered two thousand for it!"
"And I have signed a three years'
lease at twenty-five hundred," said the
husband, somewhat sheepishly.
Miss Lesardi burst out laughing.
"So," said she, "your profound sec-
recy has cost you just five hundred
dollars per annum."

Mrs. Franklin began to cry—the
elderly female looked as if she thought
the lease might be vitiated by this mar-
rimonial misunderstanding. Julia's
eyes sparkled roughly.
"Never mind, Bee," said Mr. Frank-
lyn, soothingly. "It's a gem of a house
anyway, and we'll be as happy as the
day is long in it. I only wish I had
confided in you about it."
"And I wish I hadn't been so
obstinate and hateful," whimpered
Bee.

THE TEST.

Diana Garland was what the world
calls a fashionable young lady 19 years
old.
"Harry," said Miss Garland to her
betrotted, one evening, "I've been
thinking!"

"Is that such a very unusual mental
process on your part?" said Mr. Ernes-
cliffe, gravely.
"About our engagement," said Di-
ana, "Harry, what made you like me
at the very first?"
"Well—at the very first, I suppose it
was because you were so pretty."
"And now?"
"Now, it is because you are my Di-
ana."

"But, Harry," with downcast eyes,
"suppose I were homely and unattrac-
tive—?"
"Well?"
"Then would you care for me? Would
you love me as you do now?"
"My darling, I should love you just
as well if you were as ugly as—old
Miss Hilsey," asserted Ernestcliffe.

"Are you quite sure, Harry?"
And his laughing, loving glance reas-
ured her for this once.
Miss Garland scarcely knew what
had inclined her thoughts toward this
strange and unusual channel. She for-
got it again the next minute, but she
remembered it again with all the swift-
ness and suddenness of a revelation
some two weeks subsequently, when she
happened to be taken ill and old
Dr. Vivian was summoned to attend her.

Dr. Vivian looked intently at Diana.
He asked one or two questions and then
looked at her again.
"Doctor," cried Di, "what is it? There
is something in your eyes that you
don't speak out."
"Miss Garland, when did you last
visit that blind protegee of yours in the
Simond street tenement house?"

"About two weeks ago, doctor.
Why?"
"I thought so," said Dr. Vivian.
"Since then I have sent three children
from that house to the hospital."
"Doctor," gasped Mrs. Garland, "not
small-pox!"
He nodded his head. "Very bad cases
of small-pox," said he. "And I very
much fear, my dear young lady, that
you have contracted the same disease."

"I told you so, Di," wailed Mrs. Gar-
land. "I always knew how it would
turn out, all that poor district business
of yours. Oh, my child, my child! your
prospects in life will be ruined, and
mine!"

"Mrs. Garland," interrupted the doc-
tor, "recollect yourself. My patient
must not be annoyed or excited. These
regrets come too late to be useful.
What we have to do with now is the
present."
Diana looked up with a smile.
"Do not fear, doctor," said she. "Small-
pox—I have always had an un-
defined dread and horror of it. Now
that it is so close upon me the fear
seems to have all passed away. Mam-
ma, don't cry. Beauty is only skin-
deep after all, and—if there be any
among my friends who loved me for
that alone it is perhaps as well that I
should find it out at once."

"But Harry Ernestcliffe, my darling?"
"Mamma, we won't talk about that
just now," said the girl, in a low
voice.
But Diana Garland thought within
herself how fortunate it was that Harry
had just started for that business
journey to New Orleans, which would
certainly detain him there for a month
at least.

No one must write to him. It
would be of no use, said Diana. "And
mamma, if death should come to me, I
shall not be sorry that my last work
on earth was ministering to God's
poor."

"May I go to her, Mrs. Garland?"
Harry Ernestcliffe had known nothing
of it all until, returning from his
Southern trip, he heard of Diana's ill-
ness. And this was the first occasion
upon which he had been admitted to
the house on Madison avenue.

"Harry," faltered Mrs. Garland, "I
have a message for you."
"May I not hear it from Diana's own
lips, Mrs. Garland?"
"It is not fitting that you should,"
said Mrs. Garland, firmly. "Here is
the ring, Harry—the ring you gave her.
She solves you from the engagement
and returns the token of your troth."
Harry's eyes flashed reproachful fire.
"Have I asked for such absolution,
Mrs. Garland?" he questioned, almost
sternly.

"No—but my daughter thinks that it
is due to you. She is altered by the
hand of disease. She is no longer the
fair, beautiful girl to whom you en-
gaged yourself." She—
But Harry Ernestcliffe silenced her.
"She is Diana Garland still," he said
fiercely. "The Diana Garland whom
alone I love—the only woman I will
ever marry. Pray conduct me to her
at once, Mrs. Garland."

And the mother, trembling like an
aspen leaf, could but obey.
The soft, level light of the afternoon
sun was shining in through the rose-
colored chintz draperies of Miss Gar-
land's boudoir, and Diana stood in the
middle of the room as he entered,
robed all in white, with her lovely
golden-brown hair falling in a glisten-
ing shower to her waist, and her large,
wistful eyes turned toward the doc-
tor, so seamed and scarred skeleton, no dis-
figured and haggard remnant of her
former self, but Diana Garland, as
beautiful as ever, save that she was a
trifle thinner and more pale.

"My Diana, oh, my darling!" he
cried, clasping her to his heart.
"Yes, Harry, yours forever," she
murmured, her soft eyes full of happy
tears. "So you would not give me up
even when you fancied me dis-
figured for life. But oh! Harry, when
I fancied that all my beauty was
lost, the one thing that hurt me
most was the fear that you would not
love me the same. Now I know that
you are true as God's own sunshine.
Oh, Harry, how can we ever be suf-
ficiently thankful that Heaven has been
so merciful!"
And thus all Diana Garland's fears
and doubts were exercised forever.

SOME HEAVY LOSSES.

THE BATTLES OF OUR CIVIL WAR WERE FIERCELY FOUGHT.

The Number of Killed, Wounded and Missing Was a Large Percentage of the Forces Engaged—Hardest Fight Was at Gettysburg.

The bloodiest battle of the civil war
was the decisive one at Gettysburg,
which turned the tide in favor of the
North. The losses were enormous to
both sides. Though they nearly bal-
anced each other in actual numbers,
the Confederate loss was proportion-
ately the largest, footing up the almost
unprecedented total of thirty-six per
cent., while the federal loss was twenty-
seven per cent. It is estimated that
the federal force numbered 84,000 men
and the Confederate 69,000.

The official reports of the losses are
precise enough. They place the federal
loss at 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded and
6,645 missing—23,188 men in all. The
Southern loss is given as 2,665 killed,
12,599 wounded, and 7,464 missing, or
22,728 men in all, which, with the 300
men killed or wounded in the cavalry
on July 2 and 3, foots up their total
losses at more than 25,000.

Yet these official figures are rather
below than above the total amount of
damage done to and by both armies
in these bloody struggles. Thus, while
the federal reports acknowledged 2,834
killed, the reports made by the hospi-
tals bear evidence to the burial of 3,575
Union corpses. The number of fed-
erals who actually perished at Gettys-
burg may be estimated at 4,000, some
1,000 or 1,100 having died of their
wounds.

On the other hand, Meade had 13,621
Confederate prisoners. But there were
7,262 wounded among them. Hence,
there only remained 6,359 able bodied
prisoners. The number of 7,464 reck-
oned by Lee as the number of men
missing must therefore represent, be-
sides these able bodied prisoners, most
of the men seriously wounded during
the attack made by Pickett and Heath,
and abandoned on the battlefield. It
is obvious, therefore, that the total
number of Confederate wounded was
more than 13,600. And it is reason-
able to suppose that after the combat
the wounded were for a few days more
rapidly decimated than their federal
companions in affliction.

It was not until the official reports
of losses came in that it was shown
that even Bull Run, as the first bat-
tle of Manassas is sometimes called,
though it ended in a disastrous panic
on the Northern side, was bravely and
stubbornly contested on both sides for
many hours. The Confederate army
of 22,000, reinforced at the nick of
time by 8,000 men, drove the federal
army of 34,000 back on Washington
with a loss of 2,950 men. But they
themselves lost 1,652.

In the second battle of Manassas the
Union forces of 49,000 men were de-
feated by 55,000 Confederates, with a
loss to the former of 11,000 and to the
latter of 7,241 men.

At Chancellorsville, where the fed-
eral army under Hooker, was defeated,
its loss was 1,606 killed, 9,762 wounded,
and 5,919 missing, or 17,287 men in all.
The Confederate loss amounted to less
than 12,000 men, of whom 8,700 were
wounded, 1,581 killed and from 1,000
to 1,500 taken prisoners.

At the battle of Shiloh, or Pitts-
burg Landing, the total Confederate
loss was reported at 10,699. The fed-
eral loss, made up from official state-
ments, shows 1,700 killed, 7,945 wound-
ed, 3,022 prisoners, aggregate, 10,667.
Grant's capture of Fort Donelson
was effected with 15,000 men, 5,000 less
than the enemy. The latter was
strongly entrenched and fortified. As
at Santiago, the fleet came to the as-
sistance of the besiegers. Their total
loss was some 2,800 men. The Con-
federates captured were more than
15,000 men.

The indecisive battle of Fair Oaks
was attended by a loss on the federal
side of 5,739 men—namely, 890 killed,
3,627 wounded and 1,222 prisoners.
The total Confederate loss was 6,120.
At Gaines' Mill, or Chickahominy,
the losses were heavy on both sides.
Out of 37,000 men engaged, the fed-
erals had nearly 7,000 killed and wound-
ed. Their victorious assailants, who num-
bered some 75,000 men suffered even
more.

The seven day's fighting which suc-
ceeded Gaines' Mill, and in which the
entire armies of McClellan and Lee
were engaged, were all bloody. On the
4th of July, when the former reached
Harrison's Landing, he found himself
with 34,000 men under arms, which
meant a loss, since the 20th of June
preceding, of 15,349 men. Of these,
1,582 had been killed, 7,700 wounded
and 5,958 missing. The losses of Lee's
army during the same period amounted
to some 25,000 men, more than one-
fourth of its effective force.

McClellan's final great victory at
Antietam was the bloodiest that had so
far been fought in the war. The fed-
eral losses amounted to 2,010 killed,
9,416 wounded, and 1,043 prisoners—
altogether 12,469 men, among whom
were eight generals, two corps com-
manders and three division command-
ers. Those of Lee, compared with the
number of his troops, were still heav-
ier. He had nearly 1,600 killed, in-
cluding two generals. His wounded
numbered about 7,000. His little ar-
my had been reduced by at least 10,000
in a single day. He himself acknowl-
edged a total loss of 1,567 killed and
8,724 wounded in the battles of Cramp-
ton's Gap, Turner's Gap, Harper's Fer-
ry and Antietam. These figures are
for the most part less than those given
by his subordinates. Lee makes no
mention of the number of able bodied
prisoners left in the hands of the fed-
erals, but Longstreet acknowledged 1,316

for his own corps, and D. H. Hill 925
for his division. McClellan puts the to-
tal of prisoners at 5,000. A fair average
between these conflicting statements
would make the number 3,500.

Thus, according to the account of
the general-in-chief of the Confed-
erate armies, his losses at Antietam and
the four days preceding were at least
14,000 men. Four-fifths of these losses
were incurred at Antietam itself.

Grant's operations against Vicks-
burg from May 1 to July 4, 1863, when
that city capitulated, were costly not
only in the treasure, but in blood.
During that time he took some 42,000
prisoners, while General Banks, who
had been in the field since the middle
of April, took 10,584. The number of
killed and wounded in the armies op-
posed to them amounted to nearly 13,
000, a total of some 65,000 combatants
taken from the Confederate ranks in
the course of three months. But Grant
had bought his victory at the cost of
1,243 killed, 7,095 wounded, and 235
prisoners, or 8,373 in all, while Banks
had lost between 3,000 and 4,000 men.

The losses of the Confederates at
Murfreesboro, or Stone River, were
unusually great. They themselves ac-
knowledgeed them to be nearly 11,000
men—more than 9,000 of whom were
either killed or wounded—or a loss of
about one-third of the effective force
engaged. The Federals lost some 12,000
but this number was barely two-
sevenths of the total effective force.
Of these, 1,533 were killed and 7,245
wounded.

At Fredericksburg, Lee's losses
amounted to 5,200, of whom 595 were
killed, 3,961 wounded and 653 taken
prisoners. Burnside's loss was more
than twice as large, i. e., 12,653 men,
or 1,284 killed, 9,609 wounded and 1,769
missing.

Next to Gettysburg however, the
hardest fought and the bloodiest bat-
tle of the war was that of Chickamau-
ga. The largest number of troops
Rosecrans had of all arms on the
field during the two days' fighting, was
55,000 effective men. His losses aggre-
gated 16,336; or killed, 1,687, wounded
9,394, missing 5,255. Bragg, during
the battle, when his entire five corps
were engaged, had about 70,000 effec-
tive troops in line. A full report of his
losses was never made, but they have
been estimated at 2,673 killed, 16,274
wounded, and 2,003 missing, a total of
20,950.

"FIGHTING BOB'S" RELIGION.

His Answer to a Published Article Con-
trasting Him With Capt. Philip.

Following is a copy of a letter sent
by Capt. Evans of the Iowa in reply to
an article published by the Index, at
Williamsport, Pa., praising Capt.
Philip of the Texas for his "after-
action prayer," and making a contrast
between Capt. Philip's action and what
is referred to by the paper as the "fre-
quently published profanity" of Capt.
Evans.

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt to-
day of a copy of your paper, which you
have been good enough to send me.
"I am somewhat at a loss to know
whether you send it for the purpose of
calling my attention to the cuss words
attributed to me in the newspapers or
to Capt. Philip's official show of Chris-
tian spirit in announcing to his men on
the quarter deck of the Texas after the
battle of Santiago that he believed in
Almighty God. As, however, you have
seen fit to drag my name into your
newspaper I hope that you will publish
this reply that those who have read
your issue of July 15 may also read
what I have to say about it.

"I have never considered it necessary,
and I am sure that a great majority of
officers in the navy do not consider it
necessary, to announce to their crews
that 'they believe in Almighty God.' I
think that goes without saying. We,
each of us, have the right to show by
our acts how much we are imbued with
this belief. Capt. Philip has a perfect
right to show this to his men as he did;
it was simply a matter of taste.

"Now, for myself, shortly after the
Spanish cruiser Vizcaya had struck its
colors, and my crew had secured the
guns, the chaplain of the ship, an ex-
cellent man, came to me and said,
'Captain, shall I say a few words of
thanks to Almighty God for our vic-
tory?' I said: 'By all means do so; I
will have the men sent off for that
purpose,' and was on the point of do-
ing so when it was reported to me that
a Spanish battle ship was standing to-
ward us from the eastward. My first
duty to God and my country was to
sink this Spanish battle ship, and I im-
mediately made preparations to do so.
When it was discovered that this ship
was an Austrian, I found my ship sur-
rounded by boats carrying dying and
wounded prisoners, and others of the
crew of the Vizcaya to the number of
two hundred and fifty. To leave these
men suffering for the want of food and
clothing while called my men off to
offer prayers was not my idea of either
Christianity or religion. I preferred to
clothe the naked, feed the hungry and
succor the sick, and I am strongly of
the opinion that Almighty God has not
put a black mark against me on ac-
count of it. I do not know whether I
shall stand with Capt. Philip among
the first chosen in the hereafter, but I
have this to say in conclusion, that
every drop of blood in my body on the
afternoon of the 3d of July was singing
thanks and praises to Almighty God
for the victory we had won."

Wisconsin Anniversary.
Wisconsin is celebrating its
50th anniversary and seems to have
many things to be proud of. It was
the first state to abolish capital pun-
ishment, the first to destroy the color
lines at the poles and also the first to
give woman absolute control in the dis-
posal of her property.

PENSION CHANGES.

Names of New England Men and Women
Added to the List.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The following
pension changes resulting from the
issue of Jan. 6 are announced:
Maine—Original, Peter A. Cooper
Monroe, 44. Renewal, Cyrus G. Stanley,
Bangor, 34. Increase, Joseph P. James,
Hallowell, 512 to 513. David H. Gray,
Prospect, 517 to 520.
New Hampshire—Increase, William
H. Lear, Portsmouth, 34 to 510; Herman
L. Lincoln, East Swanzey, 38 to 512.
Original, widows, etc., Mary E. Kaine,
Portsmouth, 38.
Vermont—Increase, Matthew J. Tur-
ner, Perigo, 518 to 524.

Massachusetts—Original, Henry Bis-
coe, Leicester, 38. Restoration, release
and increase, Sidney Ford, Pittsfield,
56 to 510. Increase, John Leaven, South
Boston, 5. 10 512; Chester Reine, Beck-
et, 34 to 512; John K. Thompson, North
Cambridge, 38 to 510; Alexander Sinclair,
Holyoke, 54 to 512; James Sullivan, Fall
River, 38 to 512. Release, James F. Chip-
man, New Bedford, 38. Original, wid-
ows, etc., Minors of John Kretz, Worces-
ter, 514; Abby F. L. Richardson, Grove-
land, 32.

Rhode Island—Increase, Starr L.
Booth, Bristol, 38 to 48; John McLaugh-
lin, Central Falls, 48 to 58.
Connecticut—Renewal, Frederick A.
Harris, New Haven, 512. Original, wid-
ows, etc., Chloe A. Brown, Hartford, 38.
MAY 1864. HOBSON.

General Shafter Is the Hero of a Killing
Bee on Mustang El Paso.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 17.—Major-Gen-
eral Shafter and staff, en route to Cali-
fornia, where the general will resume
the command which he held prior to the
breaking out of the war with Spain,
were met here by 2000 people and a brass
band. General Shafter was escorted to
the city park, where he made a ten-min-
ute talk descriptive of Santiago cam-
paign and eulogistic of the volunteers,
of whom this locality supplied a large
number to the Rough Riders.

When the general had finished his
speech a number of pretty girls insisted
on taking snap shots at him with a
camera and, greatly to his embarrass-
ment, several of them then kissed him
in the presence of the audience.
General Shafter is well known here.
He fought the Indians along the Pecos
river 15 years ago, and then obtained the
sobriquet of "Pecos Bill," by which he
is still called. The party remained in
El Paso only an hour.

A PREACHER INJURED.

Dedham, Mass., Jan. 17.—Rev. A. W.
Jefferson, pastor of the Baptist Church
at Newwood, was seriously injured by a
runaway horse here today, and it is
feared he may not recover. The horse
attached to the wagon of Pateau and
Jacobs, local provision dealers, struck
Mr. Jefferson as he was crossing the
street, knocking him down. The wagon
passed over him, causing a bad scalp
wound and serious internal injuries.

EATING A DIVIDEND.

Lebanon, N. H., Jan. 17.—The Lebanon
savings bank today began paying a
dividend of 20 per cent. to the deposit-
ors. The dividend is the third to be paid
since the bank went into liquidation,
and will bring the total to 60 per cent.
The second dividend was declared Feb.
15, 1898.

"Mrs. Sanders had ten hemorrhages and people here said she would never be well again."

W. A. Sanders, Esq., of Fern, Mason County,
W. Va., writes: "My wife had hemorrhage of
the lungs. She had ten hemorrhages and
people here said she would never be well
again. But she began to take Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery, and she soon be-
gan to gain strength and health. After taking
ten bottles she was well. If you think this
will do you any good to publish it, just
publish it. If anyone disputes the
merits of this almost miraculous medicine,
they may enclose a self-addressed envelope
with stamp, and I will answer."

When anything is
wrong with the lungs
there is no time to
lose. The steps are
easy and quick
from a "slight cough"
to bronchitis; from bronchitis to pneu-
monia; from pneumonia to permanently
weakened lungs, and from that to dread
consumption itself.

The time to cure consumption is before it
gets a start. Take Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery on the first appearance
of cough or cold, and you will never have
hemorrhage or a tubercle. The "Discovery"
is the greatest health builder in the world.
It first straightens out all digestive dis-
orders, and adds the body in riding itself
of poisonous effects. It tones up the
stomach, invigorates the liver and in con-
nection with Dr. Pierce's Peppermint
bubbles open and regular. Don't let an un-
scrupulous medicine dealer fast some
substitute when you want Dr. Pierce's
medicines. Assert your rights—get what
you ask for, and be well.

Why don't you send some
of your badly worn uphol-
stered furniture to Robert H.
Hall and have it re-uphol-
stered? It will cost but little!

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions
And Coverings.

R. H. HALL,
Hanover Street, Near Market

Fit Guaranteed!
A Suit or Overcoat That
Will Please You,
And

THE MAPLE.
It was a day of delight and wonder,
While lying the shade of the maple
tree under—
He felt the soft breeze at its frolic-
some play;
He smiled the sweet odor of newly
mown hay,
Of wilding blossoms in meadow and
wood,
And flowers in the garden that order-
ly stood;
He drank of the milk foaming fresh
from the cow,
He ate the ripe apple just pulled from
the bough;
And lifted his hand to where hung in
his reach,
All laden with honey, the ruddy-
cheeked peach;
Beside him the blackberries juicy and
fresh;
Before him the melon with odorous
scent;
There he had all for his use or his
vision,
All that the wishes of mortal could
seize—
There where he lay in a country ely-
sian,
Happily, dreamily
Under the trees.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Franklyn had
not tired of life in the country.
Of course, wild roses, strawberries
and cream, and the song of blackbirds
and linnetts before dawn were very
enchanting—but they had their balanc-
ing disagreeables. The gothic roof
looked under its braided greenery of
vitis and honeysuckle; the
kitchen stood an inch deep in water
whenever there was a trifle heavier
rain than usual, and the half-mile walk
from the depot, however enchanting
in rosy time, gave Mr. Franklyn a
jumping neuralgia when traversed in
a drizzly equinoctial. The butcher for-
got to call, just when his wares were
needed most, the next-door-neighbor
charged a little more than city prices
for his milk, eggs and butter, and the
cook and chambermaid left at the
end of the first month.
"Sorta a bit will a decent girl be af-
ther stayin' in a haythen place like
this, where there's not a church spire
to be seen, and the frogs look at yer
like Christians through the basement
windows!" said they.
So that life in the rural districts was
not altogether without trials to Mrs.
Laurence Franklyn; and about the
time that New York houses break out
into a harmless erysipelas of bills,
haying the legends, "To Let," and
"For Sale," she said to her husband:
"Don't you think, dear, it would be
well enough for us to return to the
city."
"Yes, I do," said Mr. Franklyn.
Miss Julia Lesardi, Mrs. Franklyn's
pretty eighteen-year-old sister, clapped
her hands.
"Good! good!" cried she. "Now, I
shall have some sort of chance at
morning concerts and the opera
again!"
And house-hunting commenced in
good earnest.
But it flagged after the first edge of
enthusiasm enterprise was worn off.
None of the houses suited exactly. Mrs.
Franklyn declared it was of no use
wearing out one's shoe-leather and
temper looking for what couldn't be
found. Mr. Franklyn said it was a
pity they hadn't found that out before.
Mrs. Franklyn said that, as far as she
was concerned, she would just as soon
stay where they were. Mr. Franklyn
retorted that anything was better than
an indolent woman. Mrs. Franklyn
burst into tears. Mr. Franklyn went
out of the room, banging the door be-
hind him. Miss Lesardi declared that
all men were brutes, and that she for
one never intended to be married.
"I don't care," sobbed Mrs. Frank-
lyn. "It was all Laurence's fault, tak-
ing this horrid, damp hole."
"Oh, Bee, how can you say so?" said
Miss Lesardi (Mrs. Laurence Frank-
lyn's baptismal appellation was Beat-
rice), "you were as wild after it as he
was."
"And," added Bee, ignoring this in-
terruption, "if we have to live on the
grass under an umbrella, I shall make
no further efforts."
Mr. Franklyn said the same thing,
and Miss Lesardi was just making up
her mind to another season of frogs,
damp kitchen and fresh eggs at eight
cents a piece, when Bee came exulting-
ly back from the city one evening.
"Oh, Julia," cried she, "I've seen the
sweetest little gem of a house!"
"Been house-hunting, eh?" said Miss
Lesardi, who had got tea ready—(the
thirteenth "help" had gone off in a
puff that morning, avowing that life
in any tenement which did not boast
a range with elevated ovens, was not
worthy of the name).
"Well—no, not exactly house-hunt-
ing, you know. I wouldn't do that af-
ter Laurence's shameful behavior! But I
saw the bill, and I went in. Double
parlors, and frescoed dining-room in
the rear! Hot and cold water, gas,
range, bath, everything in short, and
the hall floor, laid in those delightful
mosaic patterns of tessellated marble!
The neighborhood delightful, the park
handy—"
"And the rent?" eagerly demanded
Miss Lesardi, with eyes like blue
moons.
"Only eighteen hundred a year."
"Oh!" said Julia. "But isn't that a
great deal!"
"Not when you consider the price of
houses in general. I'll go back to-
morrow and secure it; but mind it's a
secret. I don't want Laurence to
know that I have taken any trouble
after his hateful words!"
"I don't quite believe in secrets be-


tween husbands and wives," said Julia
Lesardi. "But of course I'll keep
your secret!"
Mrs. Franklyn had retired to bed,
when her husband came home. Miss
Lesardi, however, was up to pour his
tea.
"Well, Julia," said Mr. Franklyn,
triumphantly, "I've found the very
house we want."
Julia looked up with almost a scared
expression in her face.
"You haven't taken it, Laurence?"
"No; but I shall to-morrow."
"I wouldn't do anything without
consulting Bee," pleaded Julia.
"I shall give her a pleasant sur-
prise," said Mr. Franklyn, buttering a
muffin. "Remember, Ju, this is be-
tween you and me."
"Oh, of course," said Julia, begin-
ning to feel a little embarrassed by the
amount of confidence reposed in her.
Early next morning Mr. Franklyn
went to New York. Bee followed in
the next train; while Miss Lesardi
breathlessly awaited the crisis.
"We shall have to live in two
houses, as sure as the world," said she
to herself. What idiots these young
people are!
Mrs. Franklyn returned rather ear-
lier than her sister had expected her,
with a bright, flushed face.
"Well!" said Julia, breathlessly.
"I've agreed to pay two thousand a
year for it," said Mrs. Franklyn.
"Two thousand!" echoed Miss Lesar-
di. "I thought it was only eighteen
hundred!"
"Well, so it was, but there's an-
other party, it seems, very anxious to
secure the house, and—"
"Oh, nonsense!" exclaimed Julia.
"That's only the professional land-
lady's ruse."
"Oh, but it's true," persisted Bee,
"for I saw his hat on the sideboard,
and I caught a glimpse of his legs
walking about in the upper story to
see if the paint was in good order on
the second floor. So I said I'd give her
two thousand."
"And suppose the other party—who,
I dare say, was the plumber or gas-
fitter, or perhaps the carpenter, come
to see about repairs—should offer
twenty-five hundred?"
"He won't," said Bee, confidently.
"The house isn't worth that."
"But I really think, Bee darling, that
you'd better speak to Laurence."
"So I will," said Bee; "this evening.
He will see that his wife is something
more than a dead letter in the family."
But I want you to go and see the
house this afternoon, Julia.
"This afternoon!" cried Miss Lesar-
di. "We've no time."
"Yes, we have," said Beatrice, "just
exactly time enough, if we hurry down
to the cars, and return in the last
train. Quick! Get your bonnet on and
don't wait to arrange your frizzes."
And Julia Lesardi made haste ac-
cordingly.
The level rays of the soft April sun-
set were shining into the pretty little
mild drawing-room of the house on
Doubled square, as Bee led her sister
exultantly into it.
"Just look at those marble mantles,"
said she, "and the pattern of the cor-
nices. And the pier-glasses and the
gas-fixtures go with the house, and—"
"Oh, I beg your pardon, ma'am, I'm
sure," said a falcon-nosed, elderly
lady, who advanced bearing with her a
smell of dyed bombazine. "I'm sorry
to disappoint you but—"
Beatrice Franklyn looked aghast.
"You have not let the house?"
"Yes, ma'am, I have. A poor loan
widow like me has her own interests
to look to; and the gentleman offered
twenty-five hundred a year, if I'd sign
the papers at once, which," with a re-
flective look at her pocket-handker-
chief, "I did."
"I told you so," said Julia, sotto
voce.
Mrs. Franklyn rose in great indigna-
tion, her voice rising accordingly.
"I really think," said she, "I should
be justified in placing this matter in
the hands of the lawyers, and—"
"Why, Bee, my darling!"
"Laurence!"
The folding-doors slid back and
Mrs. Franklyn found herself vis-a-vis
with her husband.
"Here's the gent himself," said the
ancient female who smelled as if she
had stepped out a dye-tub. "Which be
can explain!"
"You never have taken this house,
Laurence!" almost shrieked Mrs.
Franklyn.
"Yes, I have my dear."
"But I offered two thousand for it!"
"And I have signed a three years'
lease at twenty-five hundred," said the
husband, somewhat sheepishly.
Miss Lesardi burst out laughing.
"So," said she, "your profound sec-
recy has cost you just five hundred
dollars per annum."
Mrs. Franklyn began to cry—the
elderly female looked as if she thought
the lease might be vitiated by this mat-
rimonial misunderstanding. Julia's
eyes sparkled roughly.
"Never mind, Bee," said Mr. Frank-
lyn, soothingly. "It's a gem of a house
anyway, and we'll be as happy as the
day is long in it. I only wish I had
confided in you about it."
"And I wi—wi—wish I hadn't been
so obstinate and hateful," whimpered
Bee.
"Come," said Miss Lesardi. "Let's
make haste, or we shall lose the seven-
ty-five waytrain!"
So the old lady in the dyed gown
and the obtrusive pocket-handker-
chief went out and took down the "To
Let." And as she did so she chuckled
audibly.
"Real estate is gone up," said the
fledgling cis lady.
The artificially manufactured by the
use of chemical mixtures is not a late
idea by any means, the invention dat-
ing back to 1792.

THE TEST.
Diana Garland was what the world
calls a fashionable young lady 19 years
old.
"Harry," said Miss Garland to her
brothered, one evening, "I've been
thinking!"
"Is that such a very unusual mental
process on your part?" said Mr. Ernes-
cliffe, gravely.
"About our engagement," said Di-
ana. "Harry, what made you like me
at the very first?"
"Well—at the very first, I suppose it
was because you were so pretty."
"And now?"
"Now, it is because you are my Di-
ana."
"But, Harry," with downcast eyes,
"suppose I were homely and unattrac-
tive?"
"Well?"
"Then would you care for me?
Would you love me as you do now?"
"My darling, I should love you just
as well if you were as ugly as old
Miss Hilsey," asserted Ernestcliffe.
"Are you quite sure, Harry?"
And his laughing, loving glance reas-
sured her for this once.
Miss Garland scarcely knew what
had inclined her thoughts toward this
strange and unusual channel. She for-
got it again the next minute, but she
remembered it again with all the swift-
ness and suddenness of a revelation
some two weeks subsequently, when
she happened to be taken ill and old
Dr. Vivian was summoned to attend
her.
Dr. Vivian looked intently at Diana.
He asked one or two questions and
then looked at her again.
"Doctor," cried Di, "what is it?
There is something in your eyes that
you do not speak out."
"Miss Garland, when did you last
visit that blind protegee of yours in the
Simond street tenement house?"
"About two weeks ago, doctor.
Why?"
"I thought so," said Dr. Vivian.
"Since then I have sent three children
from that house to the hospital."
"Doctor," gasped Mrs. Garland, "not
—small-pox?"
He nodded his head. "Very bad cases
of small-pox," said he. "And I very
much fear, my dear young lady, that
you have contracted the same dis-
ease!"
"I told you so, Di," wailed Mrs. Gar-
land. "I always knew how it would
turn out, all that poor district business
of yours. Oh, my child, my child!
your prospects in life will be ruined,
and—"
"Mrs. Garland," interrupted the doc-
tor, "recollect yourself. My patient
must not be annoyed or excited. These
regrets come too late to be useful.
What we have to do with now is the
present."
Diana looked up with a smile.
"Do not fear, doctor," said she.
"Small-pox—I have always had an un-
defined dread and horror of it. Now
that it is so close upon me the fear
seems to have all passed away. Mam-
ma, don't cry. Beauty is only skin-
deep after all, and—and if there be any
among my friends who loved me for
that alone it is perhaps as well that I
should find it out at once."
"But Harry Ernestcliffe, my darling?"
"Mamma, we won't talk about that
just now," said the girl, in a low
voice.
But Diana Garland thought within
herself how fortunate it was that Har-
ry had just started for that business
journey to New Orleans, which would
certainly detain him there for a month
at least.
"No one must write to him. It
would be of no use," said Diana. "And
mamma, if death should come to me, I
shall not be sorry that my last work
on earth was ministering to God's
poor."
"May I go to her, Mrs. Garland?"
Harry Ernestcliffe had known nothing
of it all until, returning from his
Southern trip, he heard of Diana's ill-
ness. And this was the first occasion
upon which he had been admitted to
the house on Madison avenue.
"Harry," faltered Mrs. Garland, "I
have a message for you."
"May I not hear it from Diana's own
lips, Mrs. Garland?"
"It is not fitting that you should,"
said Mrs. Garland, firmly. "Here is
the ring, Harry—the ring you gave her.
She preserves you from the engagement
and returns the token of your troth."
Harry's eyes flashed reproachful fire.
"Have I asked for such absolution,
Mrs. Garland?" he questioned, almost
sternly.
"No—but my daughter thinks that it
is due to you. She is altered by the
hand of disease. She is no longer the
fair, beautiful girl to whom you en-
gaged yourself. She—"
But Harry Ernestcliffe silenced her.
"She is Diana Garland still," he said
fervently. "The Diana Garland whom
alone I love—the only woman I will
ever marry. Pray conduct me to her
at once, Mrs. Garland."
And the mother, trembling like an
aspen leaf, could but obey.
The soft, level light of the afternoon
sun was shining in through the rose-
colored chintz draperies of Miss Gar-
land's boudoir, and Diana stood in the
middle of the room as he entered,
robed all in white, with her lovely
golden-brown hair falling in a glisten-
ing shower to her waist, and her large,
wistful eyes turned toward the door.
No named and scoured skeleton, no dis-
figured and haggard remnant of her
former self, but Diana Garland, as
beautiful as ever, save that she was a
trifle thinner and more pale.
"My Diana, oh, my darling!" he
cried, clasping her to his heart.
"Yes, Harry, yours forever," she
murmured, her soft eyes full of happy
tears. "So you would not give me up
—not even when you fancied me dis-
figured for life. But, oh! Harry, when
I fancied that all my beauty was reft
from me, the one thing that hurt me
most was the fear that you would not
love me the same. Now I know that
you are true as God's own sunshine.
Oh, Harry, how can we ever be suf-
ficiently thankful that Heaven has been
so merciful!"
And thus all Diana Garland's fears
and doubts were exercised forever.

SOME HEAVY LOSSES.
THE BATTLES OF OUR CIVIL WAR WERE FIERCELY FOUGHT.
The Number of Killed, Wounded and Missing Was a Large Percentage of the Forces Engaged—Hardest Fight Was at Gettysburg.
The bloodiest battle of the civil war was the decisive one at Gettysburg, which turned the tide in favor of the North. The losses were enormous to both sides. Though they nearly balanced each other in actual numbers, the Confederate loss was proportionately the largest, footing up the almost unprecedented total of thirty-six per cent., while the federal loss was twenty-seven per cent. It is estimated that the federal force numbered 84,000 men and the Confederate 69,000.
The official reports of the losses are precise enough. They place the federal loss at 2,334 killed, 13,709 wounded and 6,645 missing—23,188 men in all. The Southern loss is given as 2,665 killed, 12,599 wounded, and 7,464 missing, or 22,728 men in all, which, with the 300 men killed or wounded in the cavalry on July 2 and 3, foots up their total losses at more than 25,000.
Yet these official figures are rather below than above the total amount of damage done to and by both armies in these bloody struggles. Thus, while the federal reports acknowledged 2,334 killed, the reports made by the hospitals bear evidence to the burial of 3,575 Union corpses. The number of federal soldiers who actually perished at Gettysburg may be estimated at 4,000, some 1,000 or 1,100 having died of their wounds.
On the other hand, Meade had 13,621 Confederate prisoners. But there were 7,262 wounded among them. Hence, there only remained 6,359 able bodied prisoners. The number of 7,464 reckoned by Lee as the number of men missing must therefore represent, besides these able bodied prisoners, most of the men seriously wounded during the attack made by Pickett and Heath, and abandoned on the battlefield. It is obvious, therefore, that the total number of Confederate wounded was more than 13,600. And it is reasonable to suppose that after the combat the wounded were for a few days more rapidly decimated than their federal companions in affliction.
It was not until the official reports of losses came in that it was shown that even Bull Run, as the first battle of Manassas is sometimes called, though it ended in a disastrous panic on the Northern side, was bravely and stubbornly contested on both sides for many hours. The Confederate army of 22,000, reinforced at the nick of time by 8,000 men, drove the federal army of 34,000 back on Washington with a loss of 2,950 men. But they themselves lost 1,652.
In the second battle of Manassas the Union forces of 49,000 men were defeated by 55,000 Confederates, with a loss to the former of 11,000 and to the latter of 7,241 men.
At Chancellorsville, where the federal army under Hooker, was defeated, its loss was 15,066 killed, 9,762 wounded, and 5,919 missing, or 17,257 men in all. The Confederate loss amounted to less than 12,000 men, of whom 8,700 were wounded, 1,581 killed and from 1,000 to 1,500 taken prisoners.
At the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, the total Confederate loss was reported at 10,699. The federal loss, made up from official statements, shows 1,700 killed, 7,945 wounded, 3,022 prisoners; aggregate, 10,650. Grant's capture of Fort Donelson was effected with 15,000 men, 5,000 less than the enemy. The latter was strongly intrenched and fortified. As at Santiago, the fleet came to the assistance of the besiegers. Their total loss was some 2,800 men. The Confederates captured were more than 15,000 men.
The indecisive battle of Fair Oaks was attended by a loss on the federal side of 5,739 men—namely, 890 killed, 3,627 wounded and 1,222 prisoners. The total Confederate loss was 6,120.
At Gaines' Mill, or Chickahominy, the losses were heavy on both sides. Out of 37,000 men engaged, the federals had nearly 7,000 killed and wounded. Their victorious assailants, who numbered some 75,000 men suffered even more.
The seven day's fighting which succeeded Gaines' Mill, and in which the entire armies of McClellan and Lee were engaged, were all bloody. On the 4th of July, when the former reached Harrison's Landing, he found himself with 84,000 men under arms, which meant a loss, since the 20th of June preceding, of 15,249 men. Of these, 1,582 had been killed, 7,700 wounded and 5,958 missing. The losses of Lee's army during the same period amounted to some 25,000 men, more than one-fourth of its effective force.
McClellan's final great victory at Antietam was the bloodiest that had so far been fought in the war. The federal losses amounted to 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded, and 1,043 prisoners—altogether 12,469 men, among whom were eight generals, two corps commanders and three division commanders. Those of Lee, compared with the number of his troops, were still heavier. He had nearly 1,600 killed, including two generals. His wounded numbered about 7,000. His little army had been reduced by, at least, 10,000 in a single day. He himself acknowledged a total loss of 15,657 killed and 7,241 wounded in the battles of Cramp-ton's Gap, Turner's Gap, Harper's Ferry and Antietam. These figures are for the most part less than those given by his subordinates. Lee makes no mention of the number of able bodied prisoners left in the hands of the federals, but Longstreet acknowledges 1,316

for his own corps, and D. H. Hill 925 for his division. McClellan puts the total of prisoners at 5,600. A fair average between these conflicting statements would make the number 3,500.
Thus, according to the account of the general-in-chief of the Confederate armies, his losses at Antietam and the four days preceding were at least 14,000 men. Four-fifths of these losses were incurred at Antietam itself.
Grant's operations against Vicksburg from May 1 to July 4, 1863, when that city capitulated, were costly not only in the treasure, but in blood. During that time he took some 42,000 prisoners, while General Banks, who had been in the field since the middle of April, took 10,584. The number of killed and wounded in the armies opposed to them amounted to nearly 13,000, a total of some 65,000 combatants taken from the Confederate ranks in the course of three months. But Grant had bought his victory at the cost of 12,433 killed, 7,095 wounded, and 535 prisoners, or 8,873 in all, while Banks had lost between 3,000 and 4,000 men.
The losses of the Confederates at Murfreesboro, or Stone River, were unusually great. They themselves acknowledged them to be nearly 11,000 men—more than 9,000 of whom were either killed or wounded—or a loss of about one-third of the effective force engaged. The Federals lost some 12,600 but this number was barely two-sevenths of the total effective force. Of these, 1,533 were killed and 7,245 wounded.
At Fredericksburg, Lee's losses amounted to 5,200, of whom 595 were killed, 3,961 wounded and 653 taken prisoners. Burnside's loss was more than twice as large, i. e., 12,653 men, or 1,284 killed, 9,600 wounded and 1,769 missing.
Next to Gettysburg however, the hardest fought and the bloodiest battle of the war was that of Chickamauga. The large number of troops Rosecrans had of all arms on the field during the two days' fighting, was 55,000 effective men. His losses aggregated 16,336; or killed, 1,687, wounded 9,394, missing 5,255. Bragg, during the battle, when his entire five corps were engaged, had about 70,000 effective troops in line. A full report of his losses was never made, but they have been estimated at 2,673 killed, 16,274 wounded, and 2,003 missing, a total of 20,950.
"FIGHTING BOB'S" RELIGION.
His Answer to a Published Article Contrasting Him With Capt. Philip.
Following is a copy of a letter sent by Capt. Evans of the Iowa in reply to an article published by the Index, at Williamsport, Pa., praising Capt. Philip of the Texas for his "after-action prayer," and making a contrast between Capt. Philip's action and what is referred to by the paper as the "frequently published profanity" of Capt. Evans:
"I beg to acknowledge the receipt today of a copy of your paper, which you have been good enough to send me.
"I am somewhat at a loss to know whether you send it for the purpose of calling my attention to the cuss words attributed to me in the newspapers or to Capt. Philip's official show of Christian spirit in announcing to his men on the quarter deck of the Texas after the battle of Santiago that he believed in Almighty God. As, however, you have seen fit to drag my name into your newspaper I hope that you will publish this reply that those who have read your issue of July 15 may also read what I have to say about it.
"I have never considered it necessary, and I am sure that a great majority of officers in the navy do not consider it necessary, to announce to their crews that 'they believe in Almighty God.' I think that goes without saying. We, each of us, have the right to show by our acts how much we are imbued with this belief. Capt. Philip has a perfect right to show this to his men as he did; it was simply a matter of taste.
"Now, for myself, shortly after the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya had struck its colors, and my crew had secured the guns, the chaplain of the ship, an excellent man, came to me and said, 'Captain, shall I say a few words of thanks to Almighty God for our victory?' I said: 'By all means do so; I will have the men sent aft for that purpose,' and was on the point of doing so when it was reported to me that a Spanish battle ship was standing toward us from the eastward. My first duty to God and my country was to sink this Spanish battle ship, and I immediately made preparations to do so. When it was discovered that this ship was an Austrian, I found my ship surrounded by boats carrying dying and wounded prisoners, and others of the crew of the Vizcaya to the number of two hundred and fifty. To leave these men suffering for the want of food and clothing while called my men aft to offer prayers was not my idea of either Christianity or religion. I preferred to feed the naked, feed the hungry and succor the sick, and I am strongly of the opinion that Almighty God has not put a black mark against me on account of it. I do not know whether I shall stand with Capt. Philip among the first chosen in the hereafter, but I have this to say in conclusion, that every drop of blood in my body on the afternoon of the 3d of July was singing thanks and praises to Almighty God for the victory we had won."
Wisconsin Annals.
Wisconsin has been celebrating its 50th anniversary and seems to have many things to be proud of. It was the first state to abolish capital punishment, the first to destroy the color lines at the poles and also the first to give woman absolute control in the disposal of her property.

PENSION CHANGES.
Names of New England Men and Women Added to the Roll.
Washington, Jan. 17.—The following pension changes resulting from the issue of Jan. 6 are announced:
Maine—Original—Edward A. Cooper Monroe, \$6. Renewal, Cyrus G. Stanley, Bangor, \$6. Increase, Joseph P. James, Hallowell, \$12 to \$14. David H. Gray, Prospect, \$17 to \$20.
New Hampshire—Increase, William H. Lear, Portsmouth, \$4 to \$10; Herman L. Lincoln, East Swanzey, \$8 to \$12. Original, widows, etc., Mary E. Kase, Portsmouth, \$8.
Vermont—Increase, Matthew J. Turner, Perico, \$16 to \$24.
Massachusetts—Original, Henry Bischoff, Leicester, \$8. Restoration, release and increase, Sidney Ford, Pittsfield, \$8 to \$10. In rease John Leahan, South Boston, \$5 a \$12; Chester Revink, Beck-er, \$4 to \$12; John K. Thompson, New Cambridge, \$8 to \$10; Alexander Sinclair, Holyoke, \$8 to \$12; James Sullivan, Fall River, \$4 to \$8. Release, James F. Chipman, New Bedford, \$8. Original, widows, etc., Minors of John Kirtzi, Worcester, \$14; Abby F. L. Richardson, Groveland, \$8.
Rhode Island—Increase, Starr L. Booth, Bristol, \$6 to \$8; John McLaughlin, Central Falls, \$4 to \$8.
Connecticut—Renewal, Frederick A. Harris, New Haven, \$12. Original, widows, etc., Chloe A. Brown, Hartford, \$8.
MAY RIVAL JUNE.
General Shafter Is the Hero of a Killing Men on Reaching El Paso.
El Paso, Texas, Jan. 17.—Major-General Shafter and staff, en route to California, where the general will resume the command which he held prior to the breaking out of the war with Spain, were met here by 2000 people and a brass band. General Shafter was escorted to the city park, where he made a ten-minute talk descriptive of Santiago campaign and eulogistic of the volunteers, of whom this locality supplied a large number to the Rough Riders.
When the general had finished his speech a number of pretty girls insisted on taking snap shots at him with a camera and, greatly to his embarrass-ment, several of them then kissed him in the presence of the audience.
General Shafter is well known here. He fought the Indians along the Pecos river 16 years ago, and then obtained the soubriquet of "Pecos Bill," by which he is still called. The party remained in El Paso only an hour.
A PREACHER INJURED.
Dedham, Mass., Jan. 17.—Rev. A. W. Jefferson, pastor of the Baptist Church at Norwood, was seriously injured by a runaway horse here today, and it is feared he may not recover. The horse attached to the wagon of Pateau & Jacobs, local provision dealers, struck Mr. Jefferson as he was crossing the street, knocking him down. The wagon passed over him, causing a bad scalp wound and serious internal injuries.
LATYNG A DIVIDEND.
Lebanon, N. H., Jan. 17.—The Lebanon savings bank today began paying a dividend of 20 per cent. to the depositors. The dividend is the third to be paid since the bank went into liquidation, and will bring the total to 60 per cent. The second dividend was declared Feb 15, 1898.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TOURS
Personally Conducted
Under escort of Tourist Agent as Chaperson
UPPER SOUTH.
Visiting Gettysburg, Luray, Virginia Hot Springs, Natural Bridge, Richmond and Washington.
Leaves Boston October 18.
Special Train of Parlor Cars from New York
RATE: Boston, \$75.00; New York, \$48.00
Gettysburg, Luray and Washington.
Eight-Day Tour, Oct. 31.
Going via Fall River Line, (return via rail line).
RATE, \$34.00.
WASHINGTON.
December 26, 1898, January 21, Feb. 6 and March 13 and 27, April 3, 10 and 24, 1899
Seven Days.
RATE, \$22.00.
Itineraries of D. N. Bell, Tour Agent, 905 Washington Street, Boston.
J. R. WOOD, GEO W. BOYD-Gen. Pass. Agt. Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

DRINK ONLY THE PUREST WHISKY.
WRIGHT & TAYLOR
Louisville Ky. DISTILLERS
FINE OLD KENTUCKY Taylor Whiskey.
If you want purity and richness of flavor, try our OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR, 8 years old and our own distillation and guaranteed pure. Bottled and shipped direct from our warehouses by us. None genuine without our signature on both labels. For consumption, indigestion, and all ailments requiring stimulants OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR has no superior. Sold by all first-class druggists, grocers, and liquor dealers.
Sold by Globe Grocery Co., Portsmouth N. H.
Stoddard's Stable
HAS BEEN FITTED OUT WITH NEW CARRIAGES.
You can get the handomest and most comfortable turn-out in the state at
STODDARD'S.
NEW HACKS, FOR WEDDINGS AND OTHER PARTIES
TELEPHONE 1-2.
SALE AND LIVERY BUSINESS
Old Furniture Made New.
Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.
Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions and Coverings.
R. H. HALL,
Hanover Street, Near Market
Fit Guaranteed
A Suit or Overcoat That Will Please You, And Prices Right.
WICKLY ARRANGED LADIES PARLOR.
Ladies garments, Ladies Parls and American styles custom made.
James Haugh,
20 Eligh Street.

HERALD.
The Evening Post
Published Sept. 28, 1894.
Every evening, Sunday and
holidays.
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B. N. TILTON,
Editors and Proprietors.
Printed at the Portsmouth N. H. Post Office
under special mail matter.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS.

You want local news? Read the
Herald. More local news than all other
city papers combined. Try it.

MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1899.

The "Constitution" will be returned
to Portsmouth dead or alive.

Portsmouth will celebrate her fiftieth
anniversary in a manner keeping with
everything she undertakes.

The candidates now anxious to suc-
ceed Senator Chandler will find him a
life and hustling opponent when the
time arrives.

Senator Callender writes the *Herald* that
the excitement over the threatened
attempt to defeat our dry dock is in his
opinion another "tempest in a tea pot,"
but adds the *Herald's* warning, by
wise was promptly attended to.

In the death of Nelson Dingley the
country loses one of her ablest men
and the state of Maine an honored and
true son. He was one of the most
prominent representatives in our na-
tional house and his sudden departure
into the other world will be sincerely
mourned.

President McKinley could not ren-
der the country any better service just
at this time, than by removing General
Egbert from the service. He has in his
conduct disgraced the entire country
and such language as he used should not
be tolerated. His retention in the ser-
vice will tend to encourage such dis-
graceful actions.

IN THE NAVAL WORLD.

Commander A. S. Snow has been di-
rected to assume entire command of the
harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico.

The steamer Lydia, which arrived at
New York on Saturday from Havana,
brought 119 old bronze guns and many
pieces of gun carriage.

Commander C. Belknap has been de-
tached from command of the Nero and
ordered to the Mare Island navy yard
for duty with the Banger.

Capt. H. Glass has been ordered to
command the Pensacola and the naval
training station at Yerba Buena island,
Calif., relieving Capt. L. Kempf of the
Pensacola.

Shore leave was granted on Saturday
for the first time to sailors from the
United States ships now in Havana
harbor, ten from each ship being al-
lowed to visit the city.

Secretary Long has approved the re-
port of the naval board on chaplains'
uniforms. Hereafter officers of that
grade will possess two coats, one of the
usual blue frock pattern and the other
of the white service pattern. The gold
stripes on the sleeves of the ordinary
naval uniform will be replaced by black
moiré stripes and a cross and road de-
vice will be affixed to the collar.
The cap will be similar to the ordi-
nary naval cap with the device on the
front and with sliding chin straps of
black moiré in place of gold lace.

BOSTON YARD CRAMPED FOR ROOM.

An amendment has been made to the
naval appropriation bill which provides
for the use of the navy yard at Boston by
the Fitchburg railroad and the use of
the railroad's dock by the navy yard.
This is the navy yard is to take about
thirty feet of the railroad's land so as to
provide for the docking of a large ship
there.

WASHINGTON TOURS, \$25.

Looking for a trip to Mount Vernon
and Alexandria, under the personally
conducted tour of the Pennsylvania
Railroad, leaving Boston Janu-
ary 22, February 6 and 27, March 13
and 27, April 3, 10 and 24. Seven days,
the trip to Old Point Comfort,
Annapolis, D. C., Baltimore, Tourist Agent,
205 Washington street, Boston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SITUATION AT ILOILO.

MANILA, Jan. 15.—Official advices
just received from Iloilo indicate that
the natives are disposed to be friendly,
although absolutely opposed to the
landing of the United States forces
without orders from the so-called seat
of the Philippine government. Some
of the officers at Iloilo are not in as-
sent with the revolutionary government, but
are willing to accept an American pro-
tectorate. The transports Newport,
Arizona and Pennsylvania, with the
Eighteenth infantry and Iowa battalion
of the Sixth artillery of General Mil-
ler's expedition are anchored close to
Guimaras island, where there is an ex-
cellent water supply. The natives, al-
though refusing to furnish the Ameri-
cans with fresh supplies, permit the
officers to go ashore.

SETTING FORTH THEIR CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator Agui-
naldo, representative of General Aguin-
aldo at Washington, has filed at the
state department a memorandum set-
ting forth the reasons for the claim that
the Philippine government should be
recognized by the United States gov-
ernment. He claims that the Philip-
pines established a government seven
months before the Americans defeated
Spain and that the United States had
no title outside of Manila.

CUBANS STONE A SPANISH FLAG.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—A Spanish flag was
raised over a hotel this morning. A
crowd of Cubans gathered and began
to stone it. The Cubans were dis-
persed by the soldiers. The flag was
afterward lowered by two of the sol-
diers. The proprietor explained by
saying that English and German flags
were flying and he saw no reason why
he should not fly the Spanish flag.

STAMPEDED BY RUMORS.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 15.—The steamer
Empress of Japan arrived from Hong
Kong today, having on board over 400
Chinese coolies destined for Mexico.
While being transferred to the cars
some of the resident Chinese circulated
rumors that the coolies were to be sold
into slavery. A stampede ensued and
nearly all of them had to be hunted
out by searching parties through the
Chinese quarters.

ALOHA'S SHIPWRECKED CREW.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 15.—The steamer
City of Macon, from Boston, brought
the crew of the large schooner Aloha,
abandoned twenty miles southeast of
Georgetown light in a sinking condi-
tion, into this port.

SANTIAGO REJOICING.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 15.—A local paper
prints an extra today, giving a cable
despatch from Dr. Castillo, now in
Washington with General Wood, which
states that complete autonomy will be
granted the province. There is a great
demonstration on the streets tonight.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Anna May
Oake Schley, second cousin of Admiral
Schley, committed suicide today. Since
the death of her father, Mr. Louis
Schley, she has been inconsolable. She
shot herself in the left breast.

California's Points of Interest.

A special "Mardi-Gras Tour" to Cali-
fornia under the Personally-Conducted
Tourist System of the Pennsylvania
Railroad will leave on February 8, 1899.
The entire trip will be by special train
of Pullman vestibule sleeping, dining,
compartment, and observation cars. The
cars to be used were on exhibition at the
World's Fair, Atlanta, Nashville, and
Omaha Expositions, and will be
placed in service for the first time.
Among the principal points of interest
visited will be Mammoth Cave, New Or-
leans, San Antonio, El Paso, Los Ange-
les, San Diego, Riverside, Redlands,
Pasadena, Santa Barbara, Monterey,
Santa Cruz, San Jose, San Francisco,
Salt Lake City, Glenwood and Colorado
Springs, Manitou and the Garden of the
Gods, Denver and Chicago. Rate, in-
cluding all necessary expenses during
the thirty-seven days' absence, \$405 from
Boston. Itinerary of D. N. Ball, Tourist
Agent, 205 Washington street, Boston.

When you are nervous and sleepless
take *Allen's Sarsaparilla*. It makes the
stomach strong and gives refreshing sleep.

Itchiness of the skin is horrible pla-
gue. Most everybody is afflicted in one
way or another. Only one safe never fail-
ing cure. Doan's Ointment. At any drug
store, 50 cents.

Natural Death to Kentucky.

They were telling stories with a
wide range of locality, and, perhaps,
probability, and the name of Col. Tom
Stuart as a famous Kentucky story
teller and man-around-the-State came
up.

"What ever became of the Colonel?"
inquired a statesman.
"He went West and battled around
there for several years, and then came
back to Kentucky."
"Is he still living?"
"Oh, no. Been dead twenty years."
"Didn't die a natural death, did he?"
"Yes."
"You don't say! I never would
have thought it."
"Yes. He got into a scrap over pol-
itics, and the other fellow shot him
on the spot."
The listener showed his surprise.
"Shot?" he exclaimed. "Why, I
thought you said he died a natural
death."
"That's what I did say."
"Then how in thunder do—"
"Hold on!" interrupted the other
man. "You seem to forget that we
are talking about Kentucky."

A Short Cut.

"Miss Daisy, you are writing to that
little brother of yours who is visiting
out West, aren't you?"
"Yes. He's a dear little fellow. I
miss him so much."
"He is, indeed. Have you sealed
the letter yet, Miss Daisy?"
"Not yet."
"Add a postscript, if you please, and
tell him I want to know how he would
like me for a big brother."
(Demurely.) "Mr. Spoonamore, it
will be at least two weeks before you
get an answer—if you ask him."
And the matter was settled in about
two minutes.

Mohammed Ali.

One of the most remarkable traits
in the Pasha's character, says an Eng-
lish writer, was his mania for foreign-
ers, an eagerness to welcome strangers
of every degree, to listen to them, re-
ward and help them if possible, and
above all to persuade them to believe
in his schemes of reform. In his opin-
ion, the fellah was a serf, a beast of
burden; the Turk a hopeless barbarian,
fit only to be his sergeant, or tax col-
lector; but a third element remained,
the cultivation of which he might
create an instrument of profit, a bul-
wark of defense, and even a final re-
fuge from his enemies. In no respect
did he prove himself more conspicu-
ously to be a born leader of men than
in his consummate handling of Euro-
peans with whom he had to deal.

He was only an ignorant Major of
Bashi-Bazouks, knowing little of our
civilization, yet by his genius for ex-
ploiting the wants and ambitions, the
vices and failings of Europeans in
general, by making himself indispensable
to all of them in turn, he gained their
loyalty and enthusiasm just as if he
had been one of an old and long-
established dynasty of Christian Kings
in Alexandria. The fact remains to
his credit that, as a whole, the inter-
ested European colony of Egypt glori-
ed in the strength of Mohammed Ali,
feared him and lamented his fall, at the
hands of Palmerston as the ruin of
their own fortunes.

Only a Few More Leap Years.

"In time leap year will go out of ex-
istence entirely," explained an almanac
computer, "but as it will not oc-
cur for over 800 years, we haven't
much personal interest in the event.
In the ordinary course of events 1900
would be leap year, but it will get left
in the calculation. In other words,
while it does occur, it does not occur,
simply because it is not in the agree-
ment that it shall occur. The story is
a long one, but it can be briefly told
so that the average person can under-
stand it without much difficulty.

Wearing Veils.

A service has been done to women
generally by Dr. G. A. Wood of Chi-
cago, in tests made by him, with sys-
tematic care, to determine the danger,
if any, in the wearing of veils. For
this purpose he selected a dozen typi-
cal specimens of the article, and ap-
plied the ordinary tests of ability to
read while wearing them; and these
tests show that every description of
veil affects more or less the ability to
see distinctly, both in the distance and
near at hand, the most objectionable
being the dotted sort. Other things
being equal, vision is interfered with
in direct proportion to the number of
meshes per square inch, and the tex-
ture of the material also plays an im-
portant part in the matter. Thus,
when the sides of the mesh are single,
compact threads, the eye is much less
embarrassed than when double threads
are used; the least objectionable veil,
on the whole, being that which is
without dots, sprays, or other figures,
but with large and regular meshes
made with single and compact threads.
Dr. Wood pertinently remarks that
while eye troubles do not necessarily
result from wearing veils—for the
healthy eye is as able as any other
part of the body to resist legitimate
strain—weak eyes are injured by them.

ROBBED THE GRAVE.

A startling incident, of which Mr.
John Oliver of Philadelphia was the
subject, is narrated by him as follows:
"I was in a most dreadful condition.
My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunk-
en, tongue coated, pain continually in
back and sides, no appetite—gradually
growing weaker day by day. Three
physicians had given me up. Fortu-
nately, a friend advised trying 'Electric
Bilets,' and to my great joy and sur-
prise, the first bottle made a decided
improvement. I continued their use
for three weeks and am now a well
man. I know they saved my life and
robbed the grave of another victim."
No one should fail to try them. Only
50 cents per bottle, at the Globe Gro-
cery Co.'s store.

PROFOUND SORROW

Manifest in Every Walk of Public Life at Nelson Dingley's Death.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Profound sor-
row was manifest Saturday in every
walk of public life in the announcement
that Nelson Dingley of Maine had passed
away. At the late home of Mr. Dingley,
the Hamilton hotel, there were many
evidences of that deep personal esteem
in which he was held. Messages of con-
dolence came from every quarter of the
country, and to these were added the
personal condolences of cabinet officers,
senators, supreme justices and members
of the house.

Secretaries Alger and Wilson were
among the earliest callers, and follow-
ing them were the bishop of Washing-
ton, Rt. Rev. Dr. Satterlee; Senators
Hale, Burrows and Fairbanks; Repre-
sentatives Henderson, Cannon and Dock-
erty; and indeed nearly every man in
congress with whom Mr. Dingley had
been associated during his long and no-
table service. The callers left their cards,
as the members of the family were too
deeply bowed with grief to receive in per-
son the many tributes of respect.

Mrs. Dingley was prostrated with the
shock, and with the tension of many
days of constant vigil at her husband's
bedside. She was reported to be bear-
ing up bravely and no serious result is
expected.

In view of the long and distinguished
services of Mr. Dingley, the funeral cer-
emony will be in the hall of the house of
representatives, and will be in the na-
ture of a state funeral. It will be held
at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, Rev. S.
M. Newman officiating, assisted by Rev.
Dr. Couden, chaplain of the house.

Unlike the recent funeral ceremony of
Senator Morrill, which was held during a
recess of congress, this will be official
in character, and invitations will be sent
to the president and members of the cabi-
net, the chief justice and assistant jus-
tices of the United States supreme court,
senators, representatives and members
of the diplomatic corps.

LEWISTON MOURNS.

All Her Citizens Pay Tribute to Worth
of Late Congressman Dingley.
Lewiston, Me., Jan. 15.—Lewiston is
plunged into mourning by the news of
the death of Congressman Dingley,
whose hold on the people was that of a
neighbor and a friend. His relatives
were hopeful of his recovery up to 6
p. m. Friday, when a private telegram
was received by Editor F. L. Dingley
of the Lewiston Journal, presaging the
fatal termination of Congressman Dingley's
illness.

Mr. Dingley started for Washington
at midnight. Saturday notices were is-
sued of the calling of the meetings of the
city governments, when committees will
be appointed to take action relative to
the funeral and appropriate tributes.
Flags are at half-mast on all the schools,
and mills, shops and factories, public
buildings and upon the building of the
Lewiston Journal.
Everywhere are renewed manifesta-
tions of grief. The Lewiston board of
trade has been called together for a pub-
lic meeting of citizens on Monday even-
ing. A desire is expressed that the fun-
eral be held from the Lewiston city
buildings, although it is not known if
this would be agreeable to the family.
It is notable here that men of every
walk of life, all grades of politics and all
sorts of religious faith pay heartfelt,
fearful tribute to the deceased, who was
always the same cordial, kindly, help-
ful neighbor, amid all the cares of pub-
lic life.

NEBRASKA'S STRUGGLE.

Senatorial Contest Is a Hot One With
Judge Haywood In the Lead.
Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 15.—Interest in the
Nebraska senatorial canvass has
reached its height. Both houses of the
legislature have adjourned over Sunday,
but few members left the city, preferring
to remain and watch the struggle which
will grow in excitement from now until
Tuesday noon, when the first ballot is
to be taken. With a Republican majority
of 13 on point ballot, the contest centers
wholly within the party. A strictly re-
liable estimate of the strength of the
nine Republican candidates is impossi-
ble, inasmuch as nearly a score of mem-
bers refuse to give their preferences.

It is generally conceded, however,
that Judge M. L. Haywood of Nebraska
city will lead on the first ballot with
anywhere from 20 to 27 votes, and that
D. E. Thompson of Lincoln will follow
with probably 15, the remaining aspir-
ants having all the way from 10 to a
single vote. There will be no attempt to
hold a Republican caucus until after the
first ballot.

ICE HOUSES DESTROYED.

Gardiner, Me., Jan. 15.—A message
from South Gardiner Saturday morning
said that the Goodwin Point ice
houses, controlled by the Knickerbocker
Ice company of Maine, were destroyed
by fire during the night. These houses
formerly were the property of Clark &
Chapin, and had a capacity of 43,000
tons. The cause of the fire is not defi-
nitely known, but it is supposed the
blaze was accidentally started by
tramps. The Knickerbocker company
had made preparations to begin work
and stock its Goodwin Point houses next
Monday. The fire will therefore dis-
employ temporarily a large number of
men. The direct loss is estimated at
\$30,000, and there is no insurance on the
property.

LOOKS BAD FOR MOORE.

New York, Jan. 15.—Justice Nash, in
the supreme court, Saturday, handed
down a decision denying the applica-
tion for a certificate of reasonable doubt,
pending an appeal to the appellate court,
in the "badger" case of W. A. E. Moore,
who was convicted of robbery, extortion
and assault on Martin Mahon. Moore
was sentenced to 19 years' imprison-
ment. Justice Nash sustains Recorder
Goff, who tried the case, and finds that
no error was committed in allowing cer-
tain evidence to go to the jury, to which
Moore's counsel took exception.

AN ERRONEOUS STATEMENT.

Washington, Jan. 15.—A statement
regarding the nominations of Rear Ad-
miral Sampson and Soley, and the ac-
tion in executive session, to the effect
that the nominations went over under
objection of Senator Chandler, was er-
roneous, and should have been that Sen-
ators Hale and Chandler urged confirma-
tion and the objection was made by an-
other senator.

McLARAN DECLINES

Church Duties From the Bishop From Go to Porto Rico at Desired.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Right Rev. William
W. McLaran, bishop of the Episcopal
diocese of Chicago, will be unable to ac-
cept the appointment of special delegate
for the church for Porto Rico, which was
conferred upon him recently by a com-
mission selected by the general confer-
ence at New York. Present church du-
ties prevent the bishop from entering
upon the work of investigating the newly
acquired territory of the United States
in the interests of the mission work at
the church.

I have decided not to go," said Bishop
McLaran, "at least not for several
months. It is possible that I may visit
Porto Rico next fall and then in an un-
official capacity. The commission which
selected me will probably send someone
else to look over the field in the mean-
time. It is the policy of the church to
exercise a spiritual jurisdiction over every
square foot of territory within the
control of the United States govern-
ment, and since Porto Rico has been ad-
ded to our possessions, the Episcopal
church will not delay carrying out its
policy."

BOTH ARE GAINING.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Ex-Secretary of
State John W. Foster is reported as
slightly improved. He is able to sit up
at times, but only a short while, and he
is still very weak. His physician, Dr.
W. W. Johnston, stated, however, that
he is convalescing steadily. Ex-Attorney
General Wayne McVeagh, who has
been quite ill, is gaining rapidly.

SEATS ARE EXPENSIVE.

New York, Jan. 15.—A seat in the
Stock Exchange was sold Friday for
\$21,000. That price was again bid Sat-
urday, the figures being the highest
since in many years.

IRELAND SAILS.

New York, Jan. 15.—Archbishop Ire-
land of St. Paul was among the passen-
gers who sailed on the North German
Lloyd steamer Trave for Genoa Sat-
urday.

NUBAR PASCHA DEAD.

Paris, Jan. 15.—Nubar Pascha, the for-
mer president of the Egyptian council
of ministers, died here Saturday.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Leading Quotations in New York and
Boston Markets.
Boston, Jan. 15.—In the outside market call
money is quoted at 4 1/2 per cent and time
money is nominally 6 per cent.
STOCK CLOSING.
Atchafalpa, Topeka and Santa Fe 25 1/2
Bell Telephone 25 1/2
Boston and Maine 17 1/2
Calumet 45
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 32 1/2
Erie Tel 91
General Electric 109 1/2
Falmouth 16 1/2
Sugar Ref 112
West End 93 1/2
New York Stocks.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 15 1/2
Hartford and Nashville 8 1/2
Manhattan 103
Missouri Pacific 40 1/2
Northern Pacific pref 73 1/2
Northwestern 14 1/2
Pittsburgh and Erie 15 1/2
Rock Island 11 1/2
St. Paul 12 1/2
Sugar Common 12 1/2
Union Pacific 14 1/2
Western Union 9 1/2

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

Makes Weak Women Strong,
And Sick Women Well.
For over thirty years this celebrated
remedy has been making women's lives
happier—healthier—safer.
Many thousands of women have testified
to its wonderful effect.
It is the one medicine that can be de-
pendent upon when there is any disor-
der of the distinctly feminine organism.
It purifies, heals, soothes, builds up. It
is needed when backaches make life mis-
erable—when a sickening, dragging, bear-
ing-down feeling makes work a weary
agony and play impossible—when dis-
agreeable druggs give proof of burning
irritation—when sick headache, nervous
irritability, loss of energy and appetite are
the reminder of unhealthful irregularity or
painful periods.
"I had female trouble for eight years," writes
Mrs. L. J. Dennis, of 808 East College Street,
Jacksonville, Ill. "I was so debilitated
from day to day and long for death to come
and relieve my suffering. I had internal inflam-
mation, a disagreeable druggs bearing-down pain
in the lower part of my bowels, and such dis-
tress every month, but now I never have a pain
all my own work and am a strong and
healthy woman. Thanks to your medicine,
never forget to recommend it to all suffering
women. I consider myself a living testimonial
of the benefits of your Favorite Prescription."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets help the
effect of all other medicines by keeping
the liver active and the bowels open. At
all dealers—get what you ask for.



PILES

"I suffered the tortures of the damned
with protruding piles brought on by consti-
pation with which I was afflicted for twenty
years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the
town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything
so equal to them. To-day I am entirely free from
piles and feel like a new man."
C. H. KIRK, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.
CANDY
CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do
Good, Never Harm, Western or Eastern, 25c
per box, 50c per box, 1.00 per box, 2.00 per
box, 4.00 per box, 8.00 per box, 16.00 per
box, 32.00 per box, 64.00 per box, 128.00 per
box, 256.00 per box, 512.00 per box, 1024.00
per box, 2048.00 per box, 4096.00 per box,
8192.00 per box, 16384.00 per box, 32768.00
per box, 65536.00 per box, 131072.00 per
box, 262144.00 per box, 524288.00 per box,
1048576.00 per box, 2097152.00 per box,
4194304.00 per box, 8388608.00 per box,
16777216.00 per box, 33554432.00 per box,
67108864.00 per box, 134217728.00 per box,
268435456.00 per box, 536870912.00 per box,
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RUNNING AWAY.

The sky was clear, the stars were bright,
The grass was wet with dew,
When Johnny arose, put on his clothes,
And vowed what he would do.

"I'll leave my pa, I'll leave my ma,
I'll go from here to stay;
They used me rough—I've had enough—
And I'll run away."

"I'll take my clothes, I'll take my all—
A slave I will not be;
I'll go out west, I'll do my best—
I'll strike for liberty!"

And Johnny started bravely out,
And said he'd never return;
He said he'd go and make a show,
And let his genius burn.

He traveled all that summer night,
And bravely through the day,
"And then," said he, "I wish that we
Had never run away!"

"I'm weak and tired and sick," said he,
With sadness in his tone;
"It isn't best to go out west—
At least, to go alone!"

"And now I'm in a pretty fix,
And don't know what to do!"
And then he sighed and sobbed and
cried:
"Boo-hoo, boo-hoo, boo-hoo!"

The boy when found was taken home,
And was content to stay,
Said he: "I'm cured, and rest assured,
I'll never run away!"

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ODD PRESENT.

The King of Siam Presented Her With a Few Hairs from His White Elephant.

A few years ago the British government sent one of its distinguished diplomats, Sir John Bowring, to Siam, as the head of an embassy, to present a grave and important question to the king. Sir John was also entrusted, according to the custom of the day, with a number of valuable gifts from Queen Victoria to his majesty, the king. On his arrival he was granted an audience, and after presenting the gifts he acquainted the king with the object of his mission.

Being the representative of so powerful a monarch, Sir John was received with every possible honor and great pomp. In no way could the Siamese king so well entertain his guests as by a display of his elephants, and doubtless Sir John, who later wrote about them, was afforded many opportunities for observing these wonderful animals in the land where so much attention is paid them. At the time of his visit, in 1855, few European customs had penetrated Siam and Burma, and the ways and habits of the people were essentially oriental, while the great masses of the natives were steeped in superstition and ignorance. One of their strange beliefs was that at one time Buddha, whom they worshipped as coming from the Deity, dwelt in the coffee-colored or pink-spangled creatures called white elephants. Indeed, the Buddha was supposed to remain here longer than in any other animal, and consequently the possession of a white elephant was to possess the presence of the Buddha. In this way great intelligence is accredited to the animal and Siamese were often observed talking into the huge ears of the elephant, making it a confidant of their various secrets and hoping for some answer.

A short time previous to Sir John Bowring's visit a pink-spangled elephant had been captured. The king and his courtiers left the palace, and went out into the country some distance to meet and welcome it, and the animal was escorted back to the city with much ceremony.

When Sir John had been feted and entertained for many days and the business of his mission was completed he waited upon the king to announce his return and to present his adieus. The king made him the bearer of various gifts to her majesty the queen. Among these was a gold box locked by a gold key, which was commended to Sir John's especial attention as being more valuable than all the others.

Whether Sir John and his suite and the officers of the man-of-war which bore them to England knew what the gift was, we are not told, but the fact that it was held in a gold box must have aroused much curiosity and we may believe there were various conjectures regarding the mysterious gift—whether it was a pearl of great price, a rare and beautiful ruby similar to that preserved in the temple of the Emerald Idol, or some of the many gems for which Siam was famous.

Upon his return Sir John at once waited on the queen to acquaint her with the success of his mission and present the gifts which he had received from the king of Siam for her majesty.

In all probability Sir John handed her the gold box and the gold key and the queen opened the casket herself. On this point history and Sir John are equally silent. But this is known, that when her majesty raised the lid of the golden casket she found, not a ruby, pearl or diamond, but a few hairs plucked from the king's white elephant; and as Sir John tells us that at this time a hair from the tail of a white elephant was worth a Jew's ransom, we may assume that the queen, instead of being disappointed, appreciated the delicacy of the gift, which, in the eyes of the king, was the most precious offering he could make.

—CHARLES F. HOLDEN.

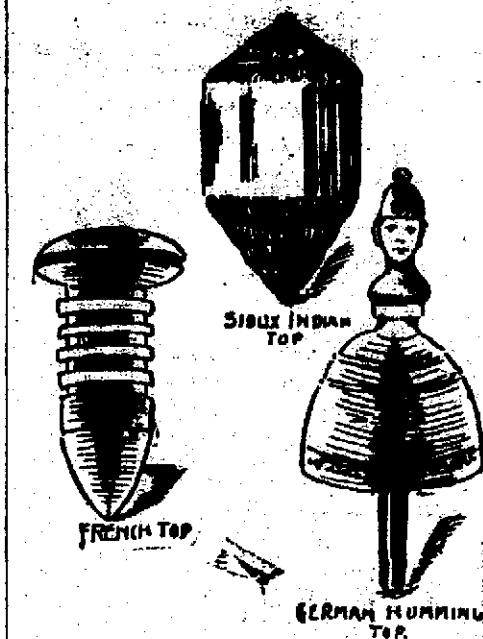
A SQUIRREL BONANZA.

Boys Capture Over One Hundred of the Animals on the Potomac River.

The boys near Cumberland, Md., recently had what boys everywhere would call a "bonanza." Somewhere in the mountains above Cumberland the squirrels for some reason, probably lack of food, became discontented with their home and they held a grand council of war and decided to migrate to the southward in a body. So they all set out one bright morning and traveled until they reached the Potomac river. Here they all leaped in and swam across. Some boys on the further shore saw them coming in a vast, dark body that nearly choked up the river. At first they were frightened, but when they knew that they were squirrels they lay in wait and caught more than 100 of them. People who saw the migration estimated that there must have been more than 3,000 squirrels in the company. Such migrations are not at all uncommon, although it does not often fall to the lot of boys to be on hand to see them. Rats, lemmings and other small animals migrate in the same way.

Top and Top-Spinning.

Top-spinning is one of the oldest games in the world. It has been played for thousands of years, and there are few even of the savage nations of Asia and Africa who don't play the game with some sort of top. Long before Columbus sailed for America the Indians knew a good deal about tops and top-spinning. The Sioux whittled them out of bits of wood, something like the one shown in the picture. In Ceylon, Siam and China



THREE QUEER TOPS.

nearly all the tops are so fixed that they whistle or sing when they spin. The ordinary top used by the American boy is probably the most popular in the world. It is extensively used in England and in all of her colonies. The German top is larger, and more expensive, and the French top is quite different in shape. None of them will stand the heaping and battering of the stubby little American top.

How Indians Poisoned Their Arrows.

On the deserts of Arizona are to be found the most venomous, the largest, most active and most dangerous rattlesnakes in the world. Six feet is an ordinary length for these reptiles. Recovery from their venom is exceedingly rare. In August they become large, yellow, bloated things, and it is at this time of the year that the Apache Indians seek them to obtain poison for their arrows. A dog's liver, smoking hot, is torn out and laid before the reptile. He is punched and angered so that he strikes it again and again, the morsel turning a blue black from the poison even before the snake has finished striking. This delightful morsel is then placed high on a pole to rot and decompose in the sun, after which it is brought down and the arrows stuck into it, they being afterward dried in the sun to retain the poison—a most horrible custom among the worst Indians on the continent.

Busiest Animals at the Zoo.

The busiest of all the park animals in Chicago, are the prairie dogs. The other animals all enjoy aristocratic leisure, with plenty of men to wait on them. They feel no responsibility about earning their living or providing themselves with a comfortable home; but the prairie dogs, which come from the breezy and energetic west, will brook no such laziness. They dig to the bottom of their sand heap, build a big mound above it, and sit proudly on their home for half a day or less, and then they tear down what they have built and dig another home. As soon as it is done, that, too, is destroyed, and they begin on a third. In this way they keep busy night and day, and have all the enjoyment of moving into a new flat every week.

Drive a Needle Through a Copper.

An apparent mechanical impossibility may be accomplished by simple means, using a copper cent, and a cork, with a common cambric needle as accessories. Announce that you will drive a small needle through a coin, and few will be ready to accept your statement, yet it is very simple and any one can do it. Take a copper coin, place it upon two small blocks of wood, leaving a very narrow open space between the blocks. Now, having selected a good, sound cork, force the needle through it until the point just appears at the other end. Break off the portion of the head of the needle showing above the top of the cork. Place the cork upon the coin and strike it a fair, smart blow with a hammer. The needle will be driven entirely through the penny by a single blow.

HOW TO SPLICE A BROKEN ROD.

It Will Make It Almost as Good as New and Quite as Strong.

Many a boy breaks his fishing rod or his tennis racket, or his camera tripod, or his ball bat, and doesn't know how to mend it.

If the fracture is a "splitting" break—that is, if the bat or stick is not broken "short off"—mending it by means of splicing threads or cord is one of the easiest and neatest ways in the world. It will make the rod almost as good as new and quite as strong, where glue would only be a temporary and unsatisfactory relief.

Before trying to mend anything by this means, however, it is best to get a little practice first. Say on a broken broom handle. Always use waxed cord or coarse pack thread. For large bats and handles fine fishline is the very best thing to use. Place the broken ends of the handle firmly together and hold them with the left hand or tie them temporarily with a bit of string. Make a loop from 1 to 2 as shown in the picture and lay it on top of the handle, holding it in place with the left thumb. It should be of sufficient length to reach beyond the break—represented by the dark line. Take



HOW TO SPLICE.

two turns very carefully so as to hold firmly the end of the loop at 2, and then wrap the string tightly and closely around and around the stick until 1 is nearly reached. The picture represents the string loosely wound so as to show how the loop is made. In winding the real splice, of course, the string should be as close together as the thread on a spool. On reaching the end of the loop at 1 thread the loose end of the string through the loop, being careful to keep the wrapping tight. Then pull at the other end of the string at 2 until the loop is half way under the splice. Thus both ends of the string are well out of the way and perfectly secure from unwrapping. Cut off the projecting ends close to the splice, and your work is done. If very large cord is used a groove should first be cut in the wood to accommodate the loop. Soft annealing wire can be used instead of string for splicing, and it sometimes makes a much prettier piece of work.

Odd Things About Rainbows.

Did you ever see a rainbow in the west?

In discussing this curious question the Philadelphia Times gives some interesting facts in regard to a rainbow and how it is formed:

1. It is never seen except when the sun is shining in one part of the sky, and rain is falling in the other, or opposite, part.
2. It is generally seen in the east, because our showers come from the west and pass off toward the east.
3. It cannot be formed in the east except in the afternoon.
4. It cannot be formed in the west except in the morning.
5. It is never seen at midday, because the sun is then above us, and we cannot, therefore, stand between it and the rain.

Some of you may wonder why a rainbow is always semi-circular in shape. As a matter of fact, it is always a complete circle, but we cannot see but one-half of the circle, because the earth cuts off our view. If we were poised in the air, high above the earth, we could see it all. The circular shape is due to the fact that the raindrops are round and that each drop reflects but one color to our eyes. It may strike you as a strange thing, but it is true, that no two persons see the same bow. This is because no two persons can possibly occupy the same position, and thus the reflections fall differently upon their eyes.

Odd Industry for Boys and Girls.

Boys and girls of Brussels, Belgium, have been having a lesson in the value of small things. The children attending the public schools of the city were requested by their teachers to gather up, on their way to and from the school, all such apparently valueless objects as old metallic bottle capsules, tinfoil, tin cans, paint tubes, refuse metals and other things, and deliver their collections daily to their teachers.

In the period from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1895, or within eight months, the following amounts were collected: Tinfoil, 825 pounds; old paint tubes, 220 pounds; bottle capsules, 4,415 pounds; scraps of metal, 1,221 pounds; total, 7,781 pounds. This apparent rubbish was sold and the proceeds applied so as to clothe completely 500 poor children and send ninety sick ones to the country, and there still remained quite a balance, which was distributed among the poor sick of the city.

Oil on the Troubled Waters.

"Pouring oil on the troubled waters" as a quotation is hundreds of years old, but it is only recently that it has been actually adopted as a means for calming real storms on the ocean. Within the last few months many of the seamen who navigate our own great lakes have begun to carry oil in bags on their vessels. These bags will be hung over the sides of the ship and the oil will be allowed to dribble out slowly and form a coating over the surface of the water. Its effect is to prevent the breaking of the waves, converting the sea into long, smooth swells.

STORIES OF SCHLEY.

INCIDENTS WHICH REVEAL THE MAN'S GOOD CHARACTER.

He Is a Born Fighter of Southern Stock But He Stood by the Flag When It Came to the Parting of the Ways in 1861—His First Brief Command of a Ship.

"I do not send my men where I will not go myself."

It was Commodore Winfield Scott Schley who said this. He was then commander of the New York and stood on the forward bridge of his ship, outward bound from one of the ports of the Atlantic seaboard. Ten minutes before a badly frightened man had run up to him, calling out:

"Captain, the forward port magazine is on fire."

"Then shut your mouth," said the captain. The man, thus recalled to his senses, touched his cap and relapsed into silence, while his commander quietly ordered a fire drill, and a moment later commanded the flooding of the magazine. Both orders, a part of the daily routine on every American warship, were promptly carried out, but it was not until all danger was past that the officers and men obtained knowledge of the true state of affairs. When they did find out they realized that their captain had been standing all the time just over the magazine, and one of the officers begged him to come down from the bridge and let him take his place. It was then that the captain made the remark quoted above. His course in front of Santiago later proves that he is always as good as his word.

The story of Commander Schley is the story of a man who did, and one good for patriot ears. In one of the closing days of April, 1861, the sloop of war Niagara, returning from a long foreign cruise, sighted Minato Ledge light off Boston Harbor. Half an hour later a pilot came aboard, and making his way to the quarter deck, saluted the commander, Capt. McKean, who put the usual query:

"Well, pilot, what's the news?"

"Sumter's been fired on," was the reply, "and the United States has gone to—"

Slowly the listening officers fell back and instinctively made two groups—the North and South, but the captain, with a steady voice said:

"Mr. Pilot put us into Boston as soon as you can."

Then lifting his hat he added:

"The flag's servants and yours, gentlemen," and went to his cabin. Late that night the anchor chains hurrying through the hawser holes chanted "Home Again." Early next morning all the officers were called together and Capt. McKean said:

"Gentlemen we have come to the parting of the ways. Some of us will never meet again, and some of us will die in doing what we believe is right. The government has educated, fed and clothed us and we have sworn to stand by it, but no oath can bind a man beyond the strength of his conscience and changed conditions make changed men. On that table I have written out the old oath of allegiance and signed it. For my part,"—they buried him years ago in an admiral's uniform—"I stand by the flag. Let each one of you go to his cabin and think it over; then let him come back here and sign below me or—let him go his way."

So saying, he went on deck, while one by one the officers came back until nine names stood under that of their commander; the rest were going the other way. At the end of an hour the captain returned to his cabin and took the paper in his hand. As he did so, he looked up and saw before him a tall, young midshipman from Maryland.

"Do you sign, Winnie?" asked the old man with a perceptible tremor in his voice.

"Aye, aye, sir. Same flag and same Uncle Sam in Massachusetts as in Maryland, you know."

"God bless you, boy. Your father and I fought side by side, as lads in the war of 1812, and while there are some of us who are going away, I prayed God your father's son would stick to us."

Commodore Schley had been five years in the navy when he took this resolution to stand by the flag—a resolution which saved to the service as alert, dashing and accomplished an officer as ever reached flag rank. Born near Frederick, Md., in 1839, he came from a line of sailors, his father having achieved distinction as a naval officer in the war with Mexico. Appointed acting midshipman in 1856, he was graduated at the naval academy in 1860, and made his first cruise on the Niagara. He was promoted to be master in May, 1861, and went with the Niagara to the blockade off Charleston, whence being already a thorough seaman, he was sent by Capt. McKean as master of the first prize taken by the navy in the war between the states. It was a British cotton ship, the General Parkhill.

On July 15, 1862, Commodore Schley received his commission as lieutenant, and with it an assignment as executive officer, to the gunboat Owasco of the west Gulf squadron. It was while serving on the Owasco that he got his first command, and the story of how it came to him is too good a one to be left untold. The Owasco was stationed off Mobile and was one of the small squadrons commanded by Capt. James Alden, of the Richmond. Her captain, dead long since, was over fond of his cups, and at frequent periods had to retire to his cabin for a week's repairs.

One day a quartermaster of the Richmond reported to Capt. Alden that the captain's gig of the Owasco was approaching, with the captain's pen-

nant flying. Supposing his visitor to be the captain of the Owasco, Alden put on his uniform coat, the side boys were ordered and the boatswain's mate made ready for his three pipes at the gangway. But when the Owasco's gig came alongside the man who sprang up the ladder was Lieut. Schley.

"I expected to see Capt. Jones"—that was not his name—"of the Owasco," said Alden, with slight sarcasm. "I am commander of the Owasco, sir," was Schley's matter of fact reply.

"Since when?" asked Alden. "An hour ago, sir," said Schley. "Where is Capt. Jones?" "Locked up in his cabin, sir, drunk." "Who locked him in?" "I did. I first put him under arrest and then shut him up in his cabin. Then I took command of the ship, and here I am to report for orders."

A broad smile crept over Alden's face, but instantly assuming an air of severity, he said:

"Well, the first order I'll give you is for you to lower that pennant in the gig; go back to your ship; unlock that cabin door and restore Capt. Jones to duty. Then report to me in writing if the captain's illness still incapacitates him and I will know what to do. Don't be in too great a hurry to get command of a ship, Mr. Schley."

As a matter of fact, Commodore Schley did not get command of a ship until several years later, but before he did, he had fairly earned it. He served gallantly in all the engagements which led up to the capture of Fort Hudson, and for his part in cutting out, under heavy fire, two schooners engaged in supplying the Confederates, he was honorably mentioned in special orders. From 1864 till 1866 he was attached to the Wateries as executive officer, and served with her on the Pacific station. In 1864 he helped to suppress a revolt of Chinese coolies in the Middle Cincha islands, and a year later he landed at La Union, San Salvador with 100 men to protect American interests imperiled by revolution.

Commodore Schley was promoted to be lieutenant commander in July, 1866, and during the following three years was on duty at Annapolis. His next post was on the Benicia of the Asiatic squadron, with which he participated in the attack upon and overthrow of the forces defending the forts on the Salee river in Korea. This was in 1871, and a year later he returned to the United States and became the head of the department of modern languages at the navy academy. Commissioned commodore in 1874, he was for five years on the North and South Atlantic stations and the western coast of Africa. When the Greely relief expedition was organized he was called from duty with the lighthouse board and placed in command of it, again proving himself the right man in the right place by snatching Lieutenant Greely and his comrades from the clutches of death and conveying them safely to their homes.

For this service Commodore Schley was awarded a gold medal by congress and promoted by President Arthur to be chief of the bureau of equipment and repairs, which position he held until 1889. While holding this post he was made captain. When the cruiser Baltimore was put in commission he was assigned to command her, and carried back to Sweden the remains of John Ericsson, inventor of the Monitor, for which service the king of Sweden presented him with a gold medal. He was in command of the Baltimore at Valparaiso, Chile, in 1891, when a number of American sailors were attacked and some of them done to death by a mob. The complications between the United States and Chile which arose from this affair were disposed of by him in a manner that earned the express gratitude of the navy department. One incident of the affair, however, never found its way into the naval records. Let me tell the story as Commodore Schley told it only a few weeks ago.

"It was 6 o'clock," said he, "when the men left the ship, and it was only 10 when I received the news of what had happened. Suddenly attacked from the rear, they were cut down before they could defend themselves. It almost broke my heart to see them brought back in such sorry condition, but we gave them the best of care. There was one Jackie, a faithful sturdy fellow, who had been with me before. He was in a sad plight and as I went to him he said to me:

"'Captain, I guess I'm done for. I hate going this way, from a blow in the dark from a sneaking heathen; but it's the last voyage I'll make with you.'"

"I could not stand that, so I told him that he was not seriously hurt, and that the doctor had said he would come out all right."

"Did the doctor say that?" asked the man, eagerly.

"To be sure he did," said I. "This was a bold face lie, but I am sure the Lord has forgiven it because of the good it did. I told the surgeon, and he seconded me in my efforts to encourage the man. I used to go twice a day to that man and stay an hour at a time, telling him what we would do when he got well. And he did get well. The surgeon says I pulled him back to life; perhaps I did, for I couldn't bear to think of such a splendid fellow so near to death by a blow in the dark from a hulking coward who did not dare to take the consequences of a fair standup fight."

What I have written, says R. R. Wilson, of Commodore Schley has missed its purpose if it has failed to portray him as a Yankee sailor of the best type. Cool, intrepid, brave, clear headed and sound in judgment, he is an officer of whom any navy might well be proud.

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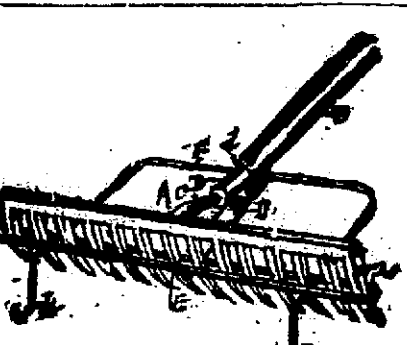
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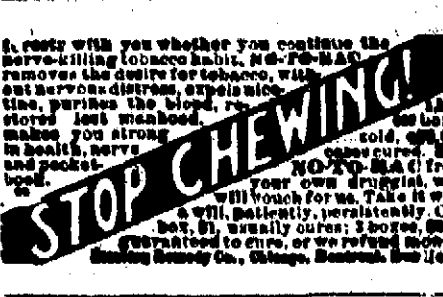
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THE YOUNG FOLKS.

RUNNING AWAY.

The sky was clear, the stars were bright.
The grass was wet with dew.
When Johnny arose, put on his clothes,
And vowed that he would do.

"I'll leave my pa, I'll leave my ma,
I'll go from here to stay;
They need me rough—I've had enough—
And so I'll run away.

"I'll take my clothes, I'll take my all—
A slave I will not be;
I'll go out west, I'll do my best—
I'll strike for liberty!"

And Johnny started bravely out,
And said he'd ne'er return;
He said he'd go and make a show,
And let his genius burn.

He traveled all that summer night,
And bravely through the day.
"And then," said he, "I wish that we
Had never run away!"

"I'm weak and tired and sick," said he,
With sadness in his tone;
"It isn't best to go out west—
At least, to go alone!"

"And now I'm in a pretty fix,
And don't know what to do!"
And then he sighed and sobbed and
cried:

"Boo-hoo, boo-hoo, boo-hoo!"
The boy when found was taken home,
And was content to stay.
Said he: "I'm cured, and rest assured,
I'll never run away!"

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ODD PRESENT.

The King of Siam Presented Her With a Few Bats from His White Elephant.

A few years ago the British government sent one of its distinguished diplomats, Sir John Bowring, to Siam, as the head of an embassy, to present a grave and important question to the king. Sir John was also intrusted, according to the custom of the day, with a number of valuable gifts from Queen Victoria to his majesty, the king. On his arrival he was granted an audience, and after presenting the gifts he acquainted the king with the object of his mission.

Being the representative of so powerful a monarch, Sir John was received with every possible honor and great pomp. In no way could the Siamese king so well entertain his guests as by a display of his elephants, and doubtless Sir John, who later wrote about them, was afforded many opportunities for observing these wonderful animals in the land where so much attention is paid them. At the time of his visit, in 1855, few European customs had penetrated Siam and Burma, and the ways and habits of the people were essentially oriental, while the great masses of the natives were steeped in superstition and ignorance. One of their strange beliefs was that at one time Buddha, whom they worshipped as coming from the Deity, dwelt in the coffee-colored or pink-splashed creatures called white elephants. Indeed, the Buddha was supposed to remain here longer than in any other animal, and consequently the possession of a white elephant was to possess the presence of the Buddha. In this way great intelligence is accredited to the animal and Siamese were often observed talking into the huge ears of the elephant, making it a confidant of their various secrets and hoping for some answer.

A short time previous to Sir John Bowring's visit a pink-splashed elephant had been captured. The king and his courtiers left the palace and went out into the country some distance to meet and welcome it, and the animal was escorted back to the city with much ceremony.

When Sir John had been feted and entertained for many days and the business of his mission was completed he waited upon the king to announce his return and to present his adieux. The king made him the bearer of various gifts to her majesty the queen. Among these was a gold box locked by a gold key, which was commended to Sir John's special attention as being more valuable than all the others.

Whether Sir John and his suite and the officers of the man-of-war which bore them to England knew what the gift was, we are not told, but the fact that it was held in a gold box must have aroused much curiosity and we may believe there were various conjectures regarding the mysterious gift—whether it was a pearl of great price, a rare and beautiful ruby similar to that preserved in the temple of the Emerald idol, or some of the many gems for which Siam was famous.

Upon his return Sir John at once waited on the queen to acquaint her with the success of his mission and present the gifts which he had received from the king of Siam for her majesty.

In all probability Sir John handed her the gold box and the gold key and the queen opened the casket herself. On this point history and Sir John are equally silent. But this is known, that when her majesty raised the lid of the golden casket she found, not a ruby, pearl or diamond, but a few hairs plucked from the king's white elephant; and as Sir John tells us that at this time a hair from the tail of a white elephant was worth a Jew's ransom, we may assume that the queen, instead of being disappointed, appreciated the delicacy of the gift, which, in the eyes of the king, was the most precious offering he could make.

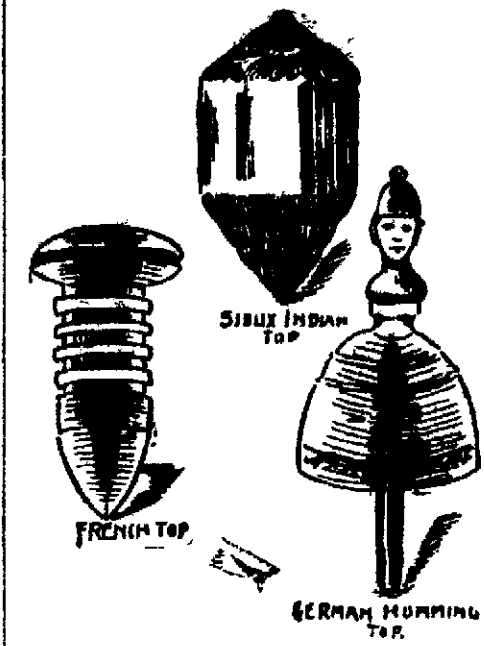
A SQUIRREL BONANZA.

Boys Capture Over One Hundred of the Animals on the Potomac River.

The boys near Cumberland, Md., recently had what boys everywhere would call a "bonanza." Somewhere in the mountains above Cumberland the squirrels for some reason, probably lack of food, became discontented with their home and they held a great council of war and decided to migrate to the southward in a body. So they all set out one bright morning and traveled until they reached the Potomac river. Here they all leaped in and swam across. Some boys on the further shore saw them coming in a vast, dark body that nearly choked up the river. At first they were frightened, but when they knew that they were squirrels they lay in wait and caught more than 100 of them. People who saw the migration estimated that there must have been more than 3,000 squirrels in the company. Such migrations are not at all uncommon, although it does not often fall to the lot of boys to be on hand to see them. Rats, lemmings and other small animals migrate in the same way.

TOPS AND TOP-SPINNING.

Top-spinning is one of the oldest games in the world. It has been played for thousands of years, and there are few even of the savage nations of Asia and Africa who don't play the game with some sort of top. Long before Columbus sailed for America the Indians knew a good deal about tops and top-spinning. The Sioux whittled them out of bits of wood, something like the one shown in the picture. In Ceylon, Siam and China



THREE QUEER TOPS.

nearly all the tops are so fixed that they whistle or sing when they spin. The ordinary top used by the American boy is probably the most popular in the world. It is extensively used in England and in all of her colonies. The German top is larger and more expensive, and the French top is quite different in shape. None of them will stand the pegging and battering of the stubby little American top.

HOW INDIANS POISONED THEIR ARROWS.

On the deserts of Arizona are to be found the most venomous, the largest, most active and most dangerous rattlesnakes in the world. Six feet is an ordinary length for these reptiles. Recovery from their venom is exceedingly rare. In August they become large, yellow, bloated things, and it is at this time of the year that the Apache Indians seek them to obtain poison for their arrows. A deer's liver, smoking hot, is torn out and laid before the reptile. He is punched and angered so that he strikes it again and again, the morsel turning a blue black from the poison even before the snake has finished striking. This delightful morsel is then placed high on a pole to rot and decompose in the sun, after which it is brought down and the arrows stuck into it, they being afterward dried in the sun to retain the poison—a most horrible custom among the worst Indians on the continent.

BUSIEST ANIMALS AT THE ZOO.

The busiest of all the park animals in Chicago, are the prairie dogs. The other animals all enjoy aristocratic leisure, with plenty of men to wait on them. They feel no responsibility about earning their living or providing themselves with a comfortable home; but the prairie dogs, which come from the breezy and energetic west, will brook no such laziness. They dig to the bottom of their sand heap, build a big mound above it, and sit proudly on their home for half a day or less, and then they tear down what they have built and dig another home. As soon as it is done, that, too, is destroyed, and they begin on a third. In this way they keep busy night and day, and have all the enjoyment of moving into a new flat every week.

DRIVE A NEEDLE THROUGH A COPPER.

An apparent mechanical impossibility may be accomplished by simple means, using a copper cent, and a cork, with a common cambric needle as accessories. Announce that you will drive a small needle through a coin, and few will be ready to accept your statement, yet it is very simple and any one can do it. Take a copper coin, place it upon two small blocks of wood, leaving a very narrow open space between the blocks. Now, having selected a good, sound cork, force the needle through it until the point just appears at the other end. Break off the portion of the head of the needle showing above the top of the cork. Place the cork upon the coin and strike it a fair, smart blow with a hammer. The needle will be driven entirely through the penny by a single blow.

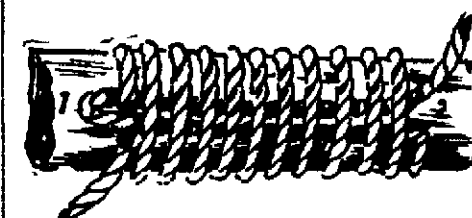
HOW TO SPLICE A BROKEN ROD.

It Will Make It Almost as Good as New and Quite as Strong.

Many a boy breaks his fishing rod or his tennis racket, or his camera tripod, or his ball bat, and doesn't know how to mend it.

If the fracture is a "splitting" break—that is, if the bat or stick is not broken "short off"—mending it by means of splicing threads or cord is one of the easiest and neatest ways in the world. It will make the rod almost as good as new and quite as strong, where glue would only be a temporary and unsatisfactory relief.

Before trying to mend anything by this means, however, it is best to get a little practice first. Lay on a broken broom handle. Always use waxed cord or coarse pack thread. For large bats and handles fine fishing line is the very best thing to use. Place the broken ends of the handle firmly together and hold them with the left hand or tie them temporarily with a bit of string. Make a loop from 1 to 2 as shown in the picture and lay it on top of the handle, holding it in place with the left thumb. It should be of sufficient length to reach beyond the break—represented by the dark line. Take



HOW TO SPLICE.

two turns very carefully so as to hold firmly the end of the loop at 2, and then wrap the string tightly and closely around and around the stick until 1 is nearly reached. The picture represents the string loosely wound so as to show how the loop is made. In winding the real splice, of course, the string should be as close together as the thread on a spool. On reaching the end of the loop at 1 thread the loose end of the string through the loop, being careful to keep the wrapping tight. Then pull at the other end of the string at 2 until the loop is half way under the splice. Thus both ends of the string are well out of the way and perfectly secure from unwrapping. Cut off the projecting ends close to the splice, and your work is done. If very large cord is used a groove should first be cut in the wood to accommodate the loop. Soft annealing wire can be used instead of string for splicing, and it sometimes makes a much prettier piece of work.

ODD THINGS ABOUT RAINBOWS.

Did you ever see a rainbow in the west?

In discussing this curious question the Philadelphia Times gives some interesting facts in regard to a rainbow and how it is formed.

1. It is never seen except when the sun is shining in one part of the sky, and rain is falling in the other, or opposite, part.
2. It is generally seen in the east, because our showers come from the west and pass off toward the east.
3. It cannot be formed in the east except in the afternoon.
4. It cannot be formed in the west except in the morning.
5. It is never seen at midday, because the sun is then above us, and we cannot, therefore, stand between it and the rain.

Some of you may wonder why a rainbow is always semi-circular in shape. As a matter of fact, it is always a complete circle, but we cannot see but one-half of the circle, because the earth cuts off our view. If we were poised in the air, high above the earth, we could see it all. The circular shape is due to the fact that the raindrops are round and that each drop reflects but one color to our eyes. It may strike you as a strange thing, but it is true, that no two persons see the same bow. This is because no two persons can possibly occupy the same position, and thus the reflections fall differently upon their eyes.

ODD INDUSTRY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Boys and girls of Brussels, Belgium, have been having a lesson in the value of small things. The children attending the public schools of the city were requested by their teachers to gather up, on their way to and from the school, all such apparently valueless objects as old metallic bottle capsules, tinfoil tin cans, paint tubes, refuse metals and other things, and deliver their collections daily to their teachers.

In the period from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1895, or within eight months, the following amounts were collected: Tinfoil, 925 pounds, old paint tubes, 220 pounds; bottle capsules, 4,415 pounds; scraps of metal, 1,221 pounds; total, 7,781 pounds. This apparent rubbish was sold and the proceeds applied so as to clothe completely 500 poor children and send ninety sick ones to the country, and there still remained quite a balance, which was distributed among the poor sick of the city.

OIL ON THE TROUBLED WATERS.

"Pouring oil on the troubled waters" as a quotation is hundreds of years old, but it is only recently that it has been actually adopted as a means for calming real storms on the ocean. Within the last few months many of the seamen who navigate our own great lakes have begun to carry oil in bags on their vessels. These bags will be hung over the sides of the ship and the oil will be allowed to dribble out slowly and form a coating over the surface of the water. Its effect is to prevent the breaking of the waves, converting the sea into long, smooth swells.

STORIES OF SCHLEY.

INCIDENTS WHICH REVEAL THE MAN'S GOOD CHARACTER.

He Is a Born Fighter of Southern Stock But He Stood by the Flag When It Came to the Parting of the Ways in 1861—His First Brief Command of a Ship.

"I do not send my men where I will not go myself."

It was Commodore Winfield Scott Schley who said this. He was then commander of the New York and stood on the forward bridge of his ship, outward bound from one of the ports of the Atlantic seaboard. Ten minutes before a badly frightened man had run up to him, calling out:

"Captain, the forward port magazine is on fire."

"Then shut your mouth," said the captain. The man, thus recalled to his senses, touched his cap and relapsed into silence, while his commander quietly ordered a fire drill, and a moment later commanded the flooding of the magazine. Both orders, a part of the daily routine on every American warship, were promptly carried out, but it was not until all danger was past that the officers and men obtained knowledge of the true state of affairs. When they did find out they realized that their captain had been standing all the time just over the magazine, and one of the officers begged him to come down from the bridge and let him take his place. It was then that the captain made the remark quoted above. His course in front of Santiago later proves that he is always as good as his word.

The story of Commander Schley is the story of a man who did, and one good for patriot ears. In one of the closing days of April, 1861, the sloop of war Niagara, returning from a long foreign cruise, sighted Minster Ledge light off Boston Harbor. Half an hour later a pilot came aboard, and making his way to the quarter deck, saluted the commander, Capt. McKean, who put the usual query:

"Well, pilot, what's the news?"

"Sumter's been fired on," was the reply, "and the United States has gone to—"

Slowly the listening officers fell back and instinctively made two groups—the North and South, but the captain, with a steady voice said:

"Mr. Pilot put us into Boston as soon as you can."

Then lifting his hat he added:

"The flag's servants and yours, gentlemen," and went to his cabin. Late that night the anchor chains hurling through the hawser holes chanted "Home Again." Early next morning all the officers were called together and Capt. McKean said:

"Gentlemen we have come to the parting of the ways. Some of us will never meet again, and some of us will die in doing what we believe is right. The government has educated, fed and clothed us and we have sworn to stand by it, but no oath can bind a man beyond the strength of his conscience and changed conditions make changed men. On that table I have written out the old oath of allegiance and signed it. For my part,"—they buried him years ago in an admiral's uniform—"I stand by the flag. Let each one of you go to his cabin and think it over; then let him come back here and sign below me—or let him go his way."

So saying, he went on deck, while one by one the officers came back until nine names stood under that of their commander; the rest were going the other way. At the end of an hour the captain returned to his cabin and took the paper in his hand. As he did so, he looked up and saw before him a tall, young midshipman from Maryland.

"Do you sign, Winnie?" asked the old man with a perceptible tremor in his voice.

"Aye, aye, sir. Same flag and same Uncle Sam in Massachusetts as in Maryland, you know."

"God bless you, boy. Your father and I fought side by side, as lads in the war of 1812, and while there are some of us who are going away, I prayed God your father's son would stick to us."

Commodore Schley had been five years in the navy when he took this resolution to stand by the flag—a resolution which saved to the service as alert, dashing and accomplished an officer as ever reached flag rank. Born near Frederick, Md., in 1839, he came from a line of sailors, his father having achieved distinction as a naval officer in the war with Mexico. Appointed acting midshipman in 1856, he was graduated at the naval academy in 1860, and made his first cruise on the Niagara. He was promoted to be master in May, 1861, and went with the Niagara to the blockade off Charleston, whence being already a thorough seaman, he was sent by Capt. McKean as master of the first prize taken by the navy in the war between the states. It was a British cotton ship, the General Parkhill.

On July 18, 1862, Commodore Schley received his commission as lieutenant, and with it an assignment as executive officer, to the gunboat Owasco of the west Gulf squadron. It was while serving on the Owasco that he got his first command, and the story of how it came to him is too good a one to be left untold. The Owasco was stationed off Mobile and was one of the small squadron commanded by Capt. James Alden, of the Richmond. Her captain, dead long since, was over fond of his cups, and at frequent periods had to retire to his cabin for a week's repairs.

One day a quartermaster of the Richmond reported to Capt. Alden that the captain's gig of the Owasco was approaching, with the captain's pen-

nant flying. Supposing his visitor to be the captain of the Owasco, Alden put on his uniform coat, the side boys were ordered and the boatswain's mate made ready for his three pipes at the gangway. But when the Owasco's gig came alongside the man who sprang up the ladder was Lieut. Schley.

"I expected to see Capt. Jones," that was not his name—"of the Owasco," said Alden, with slight sarcasm. "I am commander of the Owasco, sir," was Schley's matter of fact reply.

"Since when?" asked Alden.

"An hour ago, sir," said Schley. "Where is Capt. Jones?"

"Locked up in his cabin, sir, drunk." "Who locked him in?"

"I did. I first put him under arrest and then shut him up in his cabin. Then I took command of the ship, and here I am to report for orders."

A broad smile crept over Alden's face, but instantly assuming an air of severity, he said:

"Well, the first order I'll give you is for you to lower that pennant in the gig; go back to your ship; unlock that cabin door and restore Capt. Jones to duty. Then report to me in writing if the captain's illness still incapacitates him and I will know what to do. Don't be in too great a hurry to get command of a ship, Mr. Schley."

As a matter of fact, Commodore Schley did not get command of a ship until several years later, but before he did, he had fairly earned it. He served gallantly in all the engagements which led up to the capture of Port Hudson, and for his part in cutting out, under heavy fire, two schooners engaged in supplying the Confederates, he was honorably mentioned in special orders. From 1864 till 1866 he was attached to the Wateree as executive officer, and served with her on the Pacific station. In 1864 he helped to suppress a revolt of Chinese coolies in the Middle Cincha Islands, and a year later he landed at La Union, San Salvador with 100 men to protect American interests imperiled by revolution.

Commodore Schley was promoted to be lieutenant commander in July, 1866, and during the following three years was on duty at Annapolis. His next post was on the Benicia of the Asiatic squadron, with which he participated in the attack upon and overthrow of the forces defending the forts on the Sales river in Korea. This was in 1871, and a year later he returned to the United States and became the head of the department of modern languages at the navy academy. Commissioned commodore in 1874, he was for five years on the North and South Atlantic stations and the western coast of Africa. When the Greely relief expedition was organized he was called from duty with the lighthouse board and placed in command of it, again proving himself the right man in the right place by snatching Lieutenant Greely and his comrades from the clutches of death and conveying them safely to their homes.

For this service Commodore Schley was awarded a gold medal by congress and promoted by President Arthur to be chief of the bureau of equipment and repairs, which position he held until 1889. While holding this post he was made captain. When the cruiser Baltimore was put in commission he was assigned to command her, and carried back to Sweden the remains of John Ericsson, inventor of the Monitor, for which service the king of Sweden presented him with a gold medal. He was in command of the Baltimore at Valparaiso, Chili, in 1891, when a number of American sailors were attacked and some of them done to death by a mob. The complications between the United States and Chili which arose from this affair were disposed of by him in a manner that earned the express gratitude of the navy department. One incident of the affair, however, never found its way into the naval records. Let me tell the story as Commodore Schley told it only a few weeks ago.

"It was 6 o'clock," said he, "when the men left the ship, and it was only 10 when I received the news of what had happened. Suddenly attacked from the rear, they were cut down before they could defend themselves. It almost broke my heart to see them brought back in such sorry condition, but we gave them the best of care. There was one Jackie, a faithful sturdy fellow, who had been with me before. He was in a sad plight and as I went to him he said to me:

"Captain, I guess I'm done for. I hate going this way, from a blow in the dark from a sneaking heathen; but it's the last voyage I'll make with you."

"I could not stand that, so I told him that he was not seriously hurt, and that the doctor had said he would come out all right."

"Did the doctor say that?" asked the man, eagerly.

"To be sure he did," said I. "This was a bold face lie, but I am sure the Lord has forgiven it because of the good it did. I told the surgeon, and he seconded me in my efforts to encourage the man. I used to go twice a day to that man and stay an hour at a time, telling him what we would do when he got well. And he did get well. The surgeon says I pulled him back to life; perhaps I did, for I couldn't bear to think of such a splendid fellow so near to death by a blow in the dark from a hunking coward who did not dare to take the consequences of a fair standup fight."

What I have written, says R. R. Wilson, of Commodore Schley has missed its purpose if it has failed to portray him as a Yankee sailor of the best type. Cool, intrepid, brave, clear headed and sound in judgment, he is an officer of whom any navy might well be proud.

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1898, The New Year Will
Be Opened By Unusual Bar-
gains. Our First Offer is
a Tremendous Mark-Down On
CLOAKS.
If You Want a Good Win-
ter Garment Very Cheap
Come And See Us.
LEWIS E. STAPLE,
7 Market Street.

Where Will
You Take It?

After having consulted your physician, the question often arises, where shall I take my prescription? You should go to the best druggist that you know—one who will use only the best drugs and will not fill it if he hasn't the right kind. Go where you will always find experienced graduates in charge, who will over-see each prescription and exercise the greatest care in dispensing. Our prescription department is conducted in this careful manner.

PHILBRICK'S PHARMACY
PHILBRICK'S BLOCK.
Portsmouth, N. H.

W. E. Paul
Sanitary Plumber,
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WINDMILLS AND PIPING.

— SOLE AGENT FOR —
MAGEE
Boston Heater Furnace
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KITCHEN FURNISHING GOOD.
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AUCTIONEER
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WE HAVE
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 President—Hon. Frank Jones.
 Vice President—Hon. John W. Sanborn.
 Treasurer—J. V. Hanson.
 Secretary—A. F. Howard.
 Asst. Secretary—J. W. Emery.

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 President—Frank Jones.
 Vice President—John W. Sanborn.
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VETERAN FIREMEN.

The regular monthly meeting of the Veteran Firemen was held on Tuesday evening, and after the regular routine business a tempting repast was served. A number of visitors from the U. S. S. Alliance were entertained and the evening passed in a social time.

NOTICE, CO. A.

A meeting of Company A, Third regiment, N. H. N. G., will be held at the armory at 7:30 o'clock on Friday evening, the 20th inst. Business of importance.

L. Pore, Jr.,
 Captain.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Howard S. Frisbee is quite sick with the gripple.

George Grimes of Haverhill was in town Tuesday.

N. Holt Leavitt of Newmarket was in town Tuesday.

Justin B. Shaw was in Boston on business, Tuesday.

Station Agent Flagg F. Grant was in Biddeford Tuesday.

Miss Fanny Stimpson of Kittery has entered Bliss college.

Mrs. J. Edward Pickering passed Tuesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Ward passed Tuesday night in Boston.

H. C. Hopkins was in Boston Tuesday on a short business trip.

Rev. William A. Rand of Seabrook was a visitor here on Tuesday.

John M. Haynes and Charles C. Dorr of Somersworth were in town today.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Frisbee have returned from a brief visit in Newfields.

Police Commissioner J. E. Dimick was a visitor at the "Hub" on Tuesday.

G. Fred Drew came down from Boston on the Pullman on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Charles Staples is recovering from an attack of the prevailing malady.

The engagement of a well-known Portsmouth couple is soon to be announced.

Miss Mabel Titcomb of Amesbury is the guest of Miss Sadie Estelle Dickey, Hanover street.

Mr. Daniel Ayers of Lynn, an old Portsmouth boy, has been passing a few days in this city.

Harry Hutchinson, baggage master on the Portsmouth branch, is confined to his home by illness.

Mrs. Lottie Wilcox of Exeter is the guest for a few weeks of Mrs. Lavina G. Jackson of Summer street.

Miss Florence Anthony of Providence, R. I., is the guest of her sister, Miss Alice Anthony, State street.

Mr. George Martin of New Haven, Conn., is here called by the death of her brother, Isaac Martin of Kittery.

Mr. Clarence Paul, foreman pipe fitter at the Frank Jones Brewing Co., works went to Dover on Tuesday on business.

Mrs. D. A. Hill, the beloved mother of Mrs. William O. Jenkins of this city, is critically ill at her home in Kittery.

Mrs. Wallace Spinney and Miss Grace Clements of Dover are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Guptill, Hanover street.

Mr. A. F. Gerald of Waterville, Me., general manager of the Portsmouth, Kittery & York street railway, was here on Tuesday.

Joseph B. Card of this city, one of the Concord Klondike party, has been appointed surman at the Rye beach life saving station.

E. R. Brown, George Henderson, A. T. Ramsdell, Wm. Mooney, I. Smith Brewster and Frank Blaisdell of Dover were here today.

The many friends of Miss Florence Lombard were rejoiced to see her on Tuesday for the first time since her recent severe illness.

The January term of the supreme court opened at the Rockingham county court house in Exeter at 10 a. m., Tuesday, Judge William M. Chase.

Mr. Henry P. Rogers of Dearborn Place, who has been confined to his home by illness since last November, was out on Tuesday for the first time.

Principal John L. Mitchell of the Whipple school was able to be out for a short time on Tuesday, although very weak from his recent attack of the gripple.

Mrs. Almira Marden, who has passed several months the guest of her niece, Mrs. F. E. H. Marden of Hill street, returned on Tuesday to her home in North Hampton.

Miss Mattie B. Locke and her sister, daughters of the late John B. Locke of Langdon street, have moved to Boston, where they are hereafter to reside. Their brother, Mr. Austin P. Locke, has been a resident of that city for some time.

Sheriff Pender, Marshal Eastwistle, Judge Emery, Judge Adams, Judge Page, John H. Bartlett, City Solicitor John W. Kelley, S. Peter Emery, Edw. Marvin, and Thomas H. Simes were in Exeter on Tuesday in attendance at the supreme court.

A THOUSAND TONGUES.

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the throat, chest or lungs. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at the Globe Grocery Co's Drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

CITY BRIEFS.

Snow is predicted.

Another change in temperature.

The small boy is eagerly watching for more skating.

The county commissioners were in session at Exeter yesterday.

Leonard Drew is at present in charge of the Jones' electrical plant.

Eggs has dropped from two or three cents a dozen since last week.

"Quite springlike!" was the remark made by many people yesterday.

Yesterday was the 193 anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

Bituminous coal was never so scarce in New England as it is at present.

The annual meeting of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company will be held today.

Lent will soon be here, so from now on social events will probably begin to crowd each other.

Today is the birthday anniversary of Daniel Webster. He would be 117 years old, if alive.

The "S. G." Londres is; made of the choicest stock and is the best ten cent cigar in the market.

This evening, the members of Crystal Wave assembly, Pythian Sisterhood are to have a whist party at Pythian hall.

Have your shoes repaired by John W. Mott, 34 Congress street. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hand sewed work a specialty.

It is understood that the Sawyer Woolen Mills company have settled with their creditors at 20 cents on the dollar.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Downs, to the number of 30 or more called on them at their home on Union street last evening.

One stroke on the fire alarm at 10:50 this forenoon put the firemen right on edge. The high wind prevailing would make today a bad one for a fire.

Prof. Fitzgerald, late of Hartford, but now of this city, is an artist in the manipulation of the banjo, and is to appear at the Knights of Columbus concert and ball Friday evening.

Arrived yesterday, steamer Charles F. Mayer, Captain Kelly, from Baltimore, with 1500 tons of coal, and barge No. 5, Captain Anderson, from Baltimore, with 1550 tons of coal, both for J. A. & A. W. Walker.

Tomorrow evening, the Warwick club will entertain the ladies from 8 to 12 o'clock at their rooms. Invitations have been issued by a committee, consisting of Howe Cail, J. Edward Pickering, Jackson M. Washburn and J. Clifford Simpson.

Steamer Charles F. Mayer, Kell-cher master, arrived here on Tuesday afternoon from Baltimore with 1500 tons of coal for J. A. and A. W. Walker. This is the first time this steamer ever came into this port without Captain Hand in command.

The Herald acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to the Old Guard reception, which takes place in the Metropolitan opera house, New York city, Thursday evening, the 26th inst. The invitations are very elaborate and will be treasured as souvenirs.

Miss Katherine White of Lawrence who will be the soprano soloist at the Knights of Columbus concert and ball Friday evening, is the leading singer in the Immaculate Conception choir of that city.

An invitation has been received by the secretary of the Cycle club from the Portsmouth Cycle club, inviting the members to be present at the show which they will give in the latter place next week. There will be a number go from this city.—Rochester paper.

Charles E. Wendell, financier of Garrison Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., of Dover, was in this city on Tuesday to obtain legal proof of the death of James M. Stevens, a member of that lodge, for the purpose of paying the widow the beneficiary fund due from the order.

The farmers in this vicinity are having the same trouble with their apples that the farmers throughout the state are having. The apples grew very large and colored very well last fall, but they will not keep, and for that reason the farmers are losing heavily on what they expected to realize.

Senator Gallinger is authority for the statement that the attempt to defeat a dry-dock for Portsmouth will miscarry; that all the talk in Congress about it is a "tempest in a teapot." The Press hopes the senator knows whereof he speaks. New Hampshire has been "done up" so many times by the gentlemen who do the fogging in Washington that the Press is getting just a bit suspicious that there is a very large cat in the nest.—Nashua News

Rheumatism Cured in a Day

"Mytic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 2 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Geo. Hill Druggist Portsmouth.

YORK.
 YORK, Jan. 17.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Edward Grant were held at the Christian church Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Moses, pastor of that church officiating. The church was filled with relatives and friends of the deceased and members of St. Aspliquid lodge of Free Masons attended in a body. The pall bearers were Capt. Samuel Goodwin, B. S. Woodward, Edward Talpey, William Ramsdell. Appropriate music was rendered by the choir. Interment in the village cemetery, Undertaker Charles F. Blaisdell having charge of the burial.

John K. Weare, Esq., a prominent citizen of Cape Neddick died at his home Monday morning.

Mrs. John Wing is quite seriously ill. Alvin Tuttle has been confined to the house for the past week by illness.

Miss Mattie O. Barrell, teacher of the Scotland school, owing to the gripple and to illness in her family, has resigned her position and the remainder of the term the school will be taught by Miss Marion Bragdon.

The many friends of Mrs. Charles Bragdon will be sorry to learn that she met with rather a painful accident Monday. She slipped and fell, spraining her ankle severely. Dr. Hawkes was summoned.

Albert Ramsdell, the faithful and industrious clerk in the employ of G. A. Marshall, has been suffering for several days with a swollen face, but is now much better.

Funeral services over the remains of Timothy Furbush were held at his late residence at 11 a. m. Tuesday, Rev. Mr. Moses officiating.

The funeral of the late Albion Parsons took place Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Moses officiating.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, Me. 25c, 50c.

WE MAKE CANDY.

If you desire fresh CANDIES visit headquarters.

The sale and manufacture of all high class CANDIES is our business.

J. H. TAYLOR
FAY BLOCK

Our splendid assortment of useful and appropriate holiday gifts is ready. Look through this list of acceptable Christmas presents and bear in mind that each item represents a liberal choice in assortment and price.

Smoking Jackets, Bath Wraps, Neckwear, Gloves Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Fancy Arm Bands and Garters, Suspenders, Dress Suit Cases, Bags, Trunks, Umbrellas Sweaters, Knit Jackets.

Henry Peyser & Son.

Granite State
Fire Insurance Company
OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000

OFFICERS:
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 Vice President, JOHN W. SANBORN;
 Secretary, ALFRED F. HOWARD;
 Asst. Secretary, JOHN W. EMERY;
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The Celebrated
7-20-4
10c. Cigars
 are packed in Souvenir Boxes for the holidays, and are sure to make an acceptable gift for a smoker.

At Wholesale in Portsmouth by
 FRED S. WENDLELL, J. H. SWIFT,
 Dear and Market Sts. Bridge

R. C. SULLIVAN,
MANUFACTURER,
Manchester, N. H.

Buy Now!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW LOT OF
 Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagons, Steam Laundry Wagons, Sleigh Wagons and Sunbroke Carriages.

Also a large line of New and Second-Hand Harness, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.

Just drop around and look them, if you do not want to buy.

THOMAS McCUE,
Stone Stable — Fleet Street

NEWARK CEMENT
COBB'S EXTRA LIME
 — AND —
DRAIN PIPE.

We receive weekly shipments
FRESH STOCK.

J. A. & A. W. WALKER
DESIGNER AND DECORATOR.

An opportunity to furnish plans and estimates for all kinds of
PAINTING AND DECORATING
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Best of reference for high class work.

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GRANITE STATE INSURANCE CO.

Directors—Frank Jones, John W. Sanborn, Ezra H. Winchester, John Hatch, Alva W. Sulloway, George H. Stowell, Thomas G. Jameson, George W. Sanborn, J. Albert Walker, Henry O. Kent, Charles A. Sinclair, Wallace Hackett, Charles H. Amosden, Justin V. Hanscom, David Tenness, Joseph O. Hobbs, Albert Wallace, George F. Andrews, Frederick S. Hayes, Alfred T. Batchelder, James A. Wood.

President—Hon. Frank Jones.
Vice President—Hon. John W. Sanborn.

Treasurer—J. V. Hanscom.
Secretary—A. F. Howard.
Asst. Secretary—J. W. Emery.

PORTSMOUTH FIRE ASSOCIATION.
Directors—Frank Jones, John W. Sanborn, Ezra H. Winchester, Charles A. Sinclair, Joseph O. Hobbs, Wallace Hackett, Albert Wallace.

President—Frank Jones.
Vice President—John W. Sanborn.
Secretary—Alfred F. Howard.
Treasurer—Justin F. Hanscom.

VETERAN FIREMEN.

The regular monthly meeting of the Veteran Firemen was held on Tuesday evening, and after the regular routine business a tempting repast was served. A number of visitors from the U. S. S. Alliance were entertained and the evening passed in a social time.

NOTICE, CO. A.

A meeting of Company A, Third regiment, N. H. N. G., will be held at the armory at 7:30 o'clock on Friday evening, the 20th inst. Business of importance.

L. POPE, Jr.,
Captain.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Howard B. Frisbee is quite sick with la grippe.

George Grimes of Haverhill was in town Tuesday.

N. Holt Leavitt of Newmarket was in town Tuesday.

Justin H. Shaw was in Boston on business, Tuesday.

Station Agent Flagg F. Grant was in Biddeford Tuesday.

Miss Fanny Stimpson of Kittery has entered Bliss college.

Mrs. J. Edward Pickering passed Tuesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Ward passed Tuesday night in Boston.

H. C. Hopkins was in Boston Tuesday on a short business trip.

Rev. William A. Rard of Seabrook was a visitor here on Tuesday.

John M. Haynes and Charles C. Dorr of Somersworth were in town today.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Frisbee have returned from a brief visit in Newfield.

Police Commissioner J. E. Dimick was a visitor at the "Hub" on Tuesday.

G. Frad Drew came down from Boston on the Pullman on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Charles Staples is recovering from an attack of the prevailing malady.

The engagement of a well-known Portsmouth couple is soon to be announced.

Miss Mabel Titcomb of Amesbury is the guest of Miss Sadie Estelle Dickey, Hanover street.

Mr. Daniel Ayers of Lynn, an old Portsmouth boy, has been passing a few days in this city.

Harry Hutchinson, baggage master on the Portsmouth branch, is confined to his home by illness.

Mrs. Lottie Wilcox of Exeter is the guest for a few weeks of Mrs. Lavina G. Jackson of Summer street.

Miss Florence Anthony of Providence, R. I., is the guest of her sister, Miss Alice Anthony, State street.

Mr. George Martin of New Haven, Conn., is here called by the death of her brother, Isaac Martin of Kittery.

Mr. Clarence Paul, foreman pipe fitter at the Frank Jones Brewing Co., works went to Dover on Tuesday on business.

Mrs. D. A. Hill, the beloved mother of Mrs. William O. Jenkins of this city, is critically ill at her home in Kittery.

Mrs. Wallace Spinney and Miss Grace Clements of Dover are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Gupill, Hanover street.

Mr. A. F. Gerald of Waterville, Me., general manager of the Portsmouth, Kittery & York street railway, was here on Tuesday.

Joseph B. Card of this city, one of the Concord Klondike party, has been appointed surfman at the Rye beach life saving station.

E. R. Brown, George Henderson, A. T. Ramsdell, Wm. Mooney, I. Smith Brewster and Frank Blaisdell of Dover were here today.

The many friends of Miss Florence Lombard were rejoiced to see her out Tuesday for the first time since her recent severe illness.

The January term of the supreme court opened at the Rockingham county court house in Exeter at 10 a. m., Tuesday, Judge William M. Chase.

Mr. Henry P. Rogers of Dearborn place, who has been confined to his home by illness since last November, was out on Tuesday for the first time.

Principal John L. Mitchell of the Whipple school was able to be out for a short time on Tuesday, although very weak from his recent attack of la grippe.

Mrs. Almira Marden, who has passed several months the guest of her niece, Mrs. F. E. H. Marden of Hill street, returned on Tuesday to her home in North Hampton.

Miss Mattie B. Locke and her sister, daughters of the late John H. Locke of Langdon street, have moved to Boston, where they are hereafter to reside. Their brother, Mr. Austin P. Locke, has been a resident of that city for some time.

Sheriff Pender, Marshal Entwistle, Judge Emery, Judge Adams, Judge Page, John H. Bartlett, City Solicitor John W. Kelley, S. Peter Emery, Edw. Marvin, and Thomas H. Simes were in Exeter on Tuesday in attendance at the supreme court.

A THOUSAND TONGUES

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the throat, chest or lungs. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at the Globe Grocery Co's Drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

CITY BRIEFS.

Snow is predicted.

Another change in temperature.

The small boy is eagerly watching for more skating.

The county commissioners were in session at Exeter yesterday.

Leonard Drew is at present in charge of the Jones' electrical plant.

Eggs has dropped from two or three cents a dozen since last week.

"Quite springlike" was the remark made by many people yesterday.

Yesterday was the 193 anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

Binominous coal was never so scarce in New England as it is at present.

The annual meeting of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company will be held today.

Lent will soon be here, so from now on social events will probably begin to crowd each other.

Today is the birthday anniversary of Daniel Webster. He would be 117 years old, if alive.

The "S. G. Londres" is made of the choicest stock and is the best ten cent cigar in the market.

This evening, the members of Crystal Wave assembly, Pythian Sisterhood are to have a whist party at Pythian hall.

Have your shoes repaired by John W. Mott, 34 Congress street. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hand sewed work a specialty.

It is understood that the Sawyer Woolen Mills company have settled with their creditors at 20 cents on the dollar.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Downs, to the number of 30 or more called on them at their home on Union street last evening.

One stroke on the fire alarm at 10:50 this forenoon put the firemen right on edge. The high wind prevailing would make today a bad one for a fire.

Prof. Fitzgerald, late of Hartford, but now of this city, is an artist in the manipulation of the banjo, and is to appear at the Knights of Columbus concert and ball Friday evening.

Arrived yesterday, steamer Charles F. Mayer, Captain Kelly, from Baltimore, with 1500 tons of coal, and barge No. 5, Captain Anderson, from Baltimore, with 1550 tons of coal, both for J. A. & A. W. Walker.

Tomorrow evening, the Warwick club will entertain the ladies from 8 to 12 o'clock at their rooms. Invitations have been issued by a committee, consisting of Howe Cull, J. Edward Pickering, Jackson M. Washburn and J. Clifford Simpson.

Steamer Charles F. Mayer, Keller master, arrived here on Tuesday afternoon from Baltimore with 1500 tons of coal for J. A. and A. W. Walker. This is the first time this steamer ever came into this port without Captain Hand in command.

The Herald acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to the Old Guard reception, which takes place in the Metropolitan opera house, New York city, Thursday evening, the 26th inst. The invitations are very elaborate and will be treasured as souvenirs.

Miss Katherine White of Lawrence who will be the soprano soloist at the Knights of Columbus concert and ball Friday evening, is the leading singer in the Immaculate Conception choir of that city.

An invitation has been received by the secretary of the Cycle club from the Portsmouth Cycle club, inviting the members to be present at the show which they will give in the latter place next week. There will be a number go from this city.—Rochester paper.

Charles E. Wendell, financier of Garrison lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., of Dover, was in this city on Tuesday to obtain legal proof of the death of James M. Stevens, a member of that lodge, for the purpose of paying the widow the beneficiary fund due from the order.

The farmers in this vicinity are having the same trouble with their apples that the farmers throughout the state are having. The apples grew very large and colored very well last fall, but they will not keep, and for that reason the farmers are losing heavily on what they expected to realize.

Senator Gallinger is authority for the statement that the attempt to de-fect a dry-dock for Portsmouth will miscarry; that all the talk in Congress about it is a "tempest in a teapot." The Press hopes the senator knows whereof he speaks. New Hampshire has been "done up" so many times by the gentle men who do the fogging in Washington that the Press is getting just a bit suspicious that there is a very large cat in the meal.—Nashua News

Rheumatism Cured in a Day

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuritis radically cures in 1 to 3 days its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Geo. Hill Drugist Portsmouth.

YORK

York, Jan. 17.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Edward Grant were held at the Christian church Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Moses, pastor of that church officiating. The church was filled with relatives and friends of the deceased and members of St. Aspliquid lodge of Free Masons attended in a body. The pall bearers were Capt. Samuel Goodwin, B. S. Woodward, Edward Talpey, William Hamadell. Appropriate music was rendered by the choir. Interment in the village cemetery, Undertaker Charles F. Blaisdell having charge of the burial.

John K. Weare, Esq., a prominent citizen of Cape Neddick died at his home Monday morning.

Mrs. John Wing is quite seriously ill. Alvin Tuttle has been confined to the house for the past week by illness.

Miss Mattie O. Barrell, teacher of the Scotland school, owing to the gripe and to illness in her family, has resigned her position and the remainder of the term the school will be taught by Miss Marion Bragdon.

The many friends of Mrs. Charles Bragdon will be sorry to learn that she met with rather a painful accident Monday. She slipped and fell, spraining her ankle severely. Dr. Hawkes was summoned.

Albert Ramsdell, the faithful and industrious clerk in the employ of G. A. Marshall, has been suffering for several days with a swelled face, but is now much better.

Funeral services over the remains of Timothy Furbish were held at his late residence at 11 a. m. Tuesday, Rev. Mr. Moses officiating.

The funeral of the late Albion Parsons took place Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Moses officiating.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Catharic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

WE MAKE CANDY.

If you desire fresh CANDIES visit headquarters.

The sale and manufacture of all high class CANDIES is our business.

J. H. TAYLOR
FAY BLOCK

Our splendid assortment of useful and appropriate holiday gifts is ready. Look through this list of acceptable Christmas presents and bear in mind that each item represents a liberal choice in assortment and price.

Smoking Jackets, Bath Wraps, Neckwear, Gloves Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Fancy Arm Bands and Garters, Suspenders, Dress Suit Cases, Bags, Trunks, Umbrellas Sweaters, Knit Jackets.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.

We Are Taking Account of Stock

Preparatory for Our Annual Sale of Odd Sizes and General Stock.

WATCH FOR DATE OF SALE.

C. FRED DUNCAN,

THE SHOE MAN, ON THE SQUARE.

Granite State
Fire Insurance Company
OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000

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Vice President, JOHN W. SANBORN;
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Treasurer, JUSTIN V. HANSCOM;
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JOHN W. SANBORN, CHARLES A.
SINCLAIR, ALBERT WALLACE,
and E. H. WINCHESTER.

The Celebrated

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10c. Cigars

are packed in Souvenir Boxes for the holidays, and are sure to make an acceptable gift for a smoker.

At Wholesale in Portsmouth by
FRED S. WENDELL, J. H. SWETT

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MANUFACTURER,
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Buy Now!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW LOT OF
Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagons, Steam Laundry Wagons, Horse Wagons and Stables Carriages.
Also a large line of New and Second-Hand Harnesses, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.

Just drop around and look them, if you do not want to buy.

THOMAS McCUE,
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NEWARK CEMENT
COBB'S EXTRA LIME

DRAIN PIPE.

FRESH STOCK.

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